The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1872. NUMBER 84.

INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED BY

ROYAL CHARTER,

A. D. 1720.

London Assurance Corporation,

LONDON,

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - - 5,064,000

This Corporation offers complete indemnity to those desiring the protection of the best insurance.

Its age of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO years, and its immense accumulation of assets, are sufficient security of the security offered by its policies.

The Corporation commenced doing business in this country in the summer of the present year, and has appointed the undersigned its attorney and agent for the State of Illinois.

Policies issued at the Chicago office,

3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

GEORGE C. CLARKE, Agent.

PHENIX

INSURANCE CO.,

Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000
Cash Surplus July 1, 1872 - 871,000

I have no advices as to amount of Boston losses, but know that the Company's business in that City was comparatively small, owing to the low rates on business risks, and have no doubt but that the PHENIX is sound as ever.

R. S. CRITCHELL,
Special Agent, 127 LaSalle-st.

Insurance

To any amount judicially placed in solvent companies by

GOODRICH, FARMER & CO.,

BROKERS,

155 MONROE-ST.,

NIXON'S BUILDING.

SOUND!

Telegrams received from several Insurance Companies represented by us—they lose LIGHT by the Boston Fire and are all right.

O. W. BARRETT & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We are prepared to negotiate some large loans, for a term of years, on choice property.

Baird & Bradley,
No. 90 LaSalle-st.

COLLECTIONS

At all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

ADVANCES MADE on approved paper left with us for collection.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
334 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN
153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN. CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 37.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.

NELSON & BENSON,
129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. KEEL AND SADDLE:

A Retrospect of Forty Years of Military and Naval Service.

By JOSEPH W. REVERE. 1 vol. 12 mo. $2.50.

"The author entered the United States Navy in 1828, and remained in the service till 1850. He visited almost all the coast countries in the globe, and has something interesting to say about each of them. He saw many famous personages, among whom were the mother of Napoleon, Lady Stanhope, and Beranger, and describes them with agreeable minuteness. He travelled extensively in Egypt, the Holy Land, Spain, and Algeria, and in a long term of Mediterranean service came to know intimately every part of that beautiful sea.

"When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he offered his services to the Government, and entering the army as a Colonel of a New Jersey regiment, served with distinction until after the battle of Chancellorsville.

"We have endeavored to give an outline of the course of the author's eventful life, but of the flavor and charm of the narrative we can convey no fair idea. There is a freshness and genuineness in the story of his travels that will command general admiration."—*The Literary World.*

II. WOODS AND BY-WAYS OF NEW ENGLAND.

By WILSON FLAGG, author of "Studies in Field and Forest." 1 vol. 8vo. With 24 full-page Illustrations, $5.00.

This important work describes the forest-trees of New England, their habitat, characteristics, uses, and resources for ornament. The descriptions of the different trees are interspersed with thoughtful and interesting essays on the relation of trees to water, the atmosphere, temperature, soil, birds and insects, ornament, and poetry; on wood-scenery in the several seasons; on the picturesque properties of trees, their form and expression, foliage, motions, sounds, and effect when in assemblages; on the primitive forest and its animals, wayside shrubbery, old orchards, lily-ponds, the whortleberry pasture, wood-paths, the trout-stream, rural life and forest conservatories. Mr. Flagg has produced a book of real value for its useful features, and of great interest to general readers by virtue of its fresh and poetic treatment of themes relating to trees. The beautiful heliotype illustrations add to the value and attractions of the work.

III. A COMEDY OF TERRORS.

By JAMES DEMILLE, Author of "The Dodge Club," etc. Vol. 25 in "Osgood's Library of Novels." 8vo. Paper, 75c; Cloth, $1.25.

This story has much of the variety of incident and vivacity of style which distinguish the "Dodge Club" and "American Baron," and which have made the author one of the most popular of American novelists.

**For sale by Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Second and Last Sale

AT AUCTION, OF

Beautiful Grove and Prairie Lots.

Each 50 feet front, in the

VINCENNES-ROAD SUBDIVISION,

Washington Heights, on the grounds,

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1872.

These lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park on the east, and having a half mile frontage on both sides of Vincennes Road. Many of them are groves and are very attractive sites for beautiful homes.

The facilities for reaching the property are excellent. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner of the property, and the Washington Heights Branch Railroad runs along the west line of the Subdivision.

On this property a fine depot is being built, and is nearly completed. The streets are nearly all open. Many fine improvements are being made in the vicinity of this Subdivision.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts., at 10 o'clock a. m., THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

A FREE LUNCH will be served on the grounds.

Plats of the property can be obtained at the offices of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,
186 East Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows of Chicago are requested to meet at Fort Dearborn Lodge Room, northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts., this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock sharp, to organize for the relief of the members of the Order in Boston. Boston responded nobly and promptly in our calamity. The Odd Fellows of Chicago will not forget their brothers in the hour of their distress.

JOHN G. ROGERS,
SAMUEL WILLARD,
J. WARD ELLIS,
E. B. SHERMAN,
JOHN P. FOSS,
JOSEPH HIRSCHBURG.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

The Chicago City Railway Company will operate STEAM DUMMY TRAINS on State-st., between Twenty-second and Randolph-sts., leaving each end of the line, as nearly as possible, EVERY HALF HOUR, from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m., inclusive, and every hour from 5 p. m. to 11 p. m., inclusive. The cars will stop, to take on and put off passengers at the following streets only: Madison, VanBuren, Harrison, Peck-court, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth.

R. T. CRAIN, Supt.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOLTS.

CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS,

CREGIER, CLARKE & CO.,

Manufacturers of MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, BRIDGE, ROOF, AND CAR BOLTS, TURN BUCKLES, BOLT ENDS, ETC. Any description of bolt work to order on short notice. Works corner Market and Huron-sts. CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
50 and 52 East Madison-sts., sole agents.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES,

For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

CLOGSTON'S PATENT.

Estimates made on application to

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,
76 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shoe Your Oxen.

G. DUNNING'S SHOE-SHOP,

74 PACIFIC-AV.

Ten fires; steam-driven blast; experienced Julesburg shoers; can shoe twenty yoke per day. The most perfect blacksmithing premises in the city.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornaments, but they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. MANUFACTORIES—1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

Artificial Limbs.

Drs. HIATT & LE ROY,

No. 125 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

BOSTON.

Full Particulars of the Great Fire.

The Flames Under Control at 2 p. m. Yesterday.

Total Estimated Loss About One Hundred Millions.

Thrilling Details of the Conflagration.

Area of the Burnt District 100 Acres.

Sights and Scenes in the Stricken City.

Partial List of the Heaviest Mercantile Losers.

Review of Banking and Insurance Interests.

How the News of the Calamity was Received in Chicago.

The Utmost Sympathy Expressed, and Material Aid Promised.

A Public Meeting of Citizens Called for To-Day.

Conversations with Leading Chicago Capitalists.

BOSTON CITY MAP SHOWING AREA OF THE FIRE

1. State House, Beacon street.
2. Faneuil Hall, Dock square.
3. New Government Building, Post Office, Custom House, etc., Devonshire, corner Franklin.
4. Western Union Telegraph and present Post Office, State street, near Washington.
5. Old South Church, corner Washington and Milk streets.
6. Old Colony Depot, corner Kneeland and South streets.
7. City Hall, School street, between Washington and Tremont streets.
8. Old State House, State street, fronting on Washington.

Area of Fire—Greatest distance east and west, three-eighths of a mile. Greatest distance north and south, three-eighths of a mile. Area in acres, 100.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10.—The most destructive fire ever known in the city of Boston broke out last night and raged twenty hours, having destroyed a large portion of the business part of the city. The flames broke out about half-past 7 o'clock last night in the rear end of a large five-story granite building, Nos. 87, 89, and 91 Summer street, on the corner of Kingston street. This building was surmounted by a high Mansard roof, overtopping all the other buildings in the immediate vicinity. The flames soon began to spread through the story beneath this roof, and before an engine or hose carriage was on the ground great volumes of flame suddenly burst out from the rear lower stories of the building, and in less than twenty minutes the whole facade, extending 100 feet along Kingston street, was one sheet of fire, as was also the Summer street front; the heat being so intense as to force the firemen away from the immediate vicinity. By this time a strong wind had been created and the flames at once began to meet over Summer and Kingston streets. The firemen worked desperately, but despite the exertions of every branch of the department the fire soon communicated with buildings on the opposite corner of Kingston and Summer streets, as well as to the great block on the corner of Summer and Otis streets, and within half an hour the flames were bursting from the roofs all along the broad sides of these immense structures. The wind had now increased to almost a gale, and the flames swept from block to block, and corner to corner, driving the firemen before them and rendering their efforts useless. The fire made its way steadily up both sides of Summer street, and at about 10 o'clock flames burst from the top of a building on Arch street, a dozen doors from Summer. Almost before the fire had been discovered in this new quarter the flames had spread down through the building, and soon extended to each side. At this time the whole roof of Everett Block was a sheet of flame. The fire soon leaped across the narrow Arch street, and moved rapidly up toward Washington street. The flames continued to spread during the night and the forenoon, despite the fact that a number of buildings were blown up; but at about noon the flames were got under the control of the Fire Department. It is too early to make any close estimate of the loss, but it cannot fall short of $200,000,000, and may go fifty millions above that figure. The tract burned includes Winthrop Square, the very centre of the great wholesale trade of the city, and including some of the most costly mercantile buildings ever erected in this country. The burnt district is bounded by Summer, Federal, Broad, Central, Water, Washington, and Bedford streets. S. B.

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRE.

The following is a full and corrected account of the Boston fire from the beginning:

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—7 a. m.—The fire which commenced at 7:30 last night continues its devastation, and is now working its way through the large block between Devonshire and Congress streets, north of Water street. The fire first broke out of the rear end of a large five-story granite building, Nos. 87, 89 and 91 Summer street, directly on the corner of Kingston street. This building was surmounted with a high Mansard roof overtopping all other buildings in that immediate vicinity. Directly the flames began to spread through the story beneath this roof, and, before an engine or hose-carriage was on the ground, great volumes of flames suddenly burst out from the rear lower stories of the building, and in less than twenty minutes the whole broad facade, extending fully one hundred feet along Kingston street, was in a sheet of flames, as was also, at the same time, the Summer street front, the heat being so intense as to force the firemen away from that immediate vicinity. By this time a strong wind had sprung up, and the flames began to sweep over Summer and Kingston streets, and despite all exertions of the firemen in every branch of the department, the fire was communicated to buildings on the opposite corner of Kingston and Summer streets, as well as to the great block on the corner of Summer and Otis streets, and, in less than half an hour thereafter, flames were bursting out of the roofs, and all up and down the broad sides of the immense structures. By this time the wind had increased to nearly a gale, and the flames, having entire mastery of everything, swept from story to story, from roof to roof, from block to block, and from corner to corner, driving the firemen from every vantage ground they could secure, and rendering all their exertions useless and futile. Wherever the flames reached they rapidly consumed everything of combustible character.

The large block on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, in which the fire first started, was occupied on the first and upper floors by Tebbitts, Baldwin & Davis, dry goods jobbers. A. K. Young & Co. occupied the third and fourth stories as a manufactory for skirts and corsets, giving employment to about 200 men. The second floor was occupied by Damon, Temple & Co., furnishing goods, &c. Notwithstanding this great building was in almost an incredibly short space of time completely levelled to the ground, its destruction had not progressed far before the flames and sparks which arose from it had lodged upon all buildings round about. Thus the fire spread almost instantly in three directions; first, to the adjoining block on Summer street; then, across Summer street to the opposite block; and then to Kingston street.

In the first-named direction the adjoining building was occupied by Leland & Wheelock, gents' furnishing goods; and Sawyer, Mansfield & Co., importers of dry goods. The next, Eager, Bartlett & Co., woollen goods; O. B. North & Son, caps and furs. Next, Farley, Amsden & Co., dry goods jobbers; and Rhodes, & Ripley, wholesale clothing. The latter firm owned the building.

The structure opposite the point of starting was of granite, four stories and a half high, occupied largely by Mayflin, Mullin & Elms, dealers in trimmings, who used the entire lower floor. Harding Bros. & Co., G. L. Ide, Carter & Co., occupied the upper floor. From this building across the square diagonally was a stone block, occupied by Smith, Rich & Corton, and Geo. M. Glazier, dealers in corsets, skirts, and knit goods.

On the corner of Otis and Summer streets stood Everett Block, an imposing granite structure, owned by the Everett estate. It included Nos. 52, 24, 56, 58, 60, 62, and 64 Summer street, and was occupied by D. Lyons & Co., Neil Brothers, and Dreyfus, Phillipps & Shuman, C. G. King & Co., and Marr Brothers, dealers in clothing, furnishing goods, fancy goods, trimmings, etc. The upper floors were used mostly as offices, and occupied by various parties.

Now the fire began to creep steadily up both sides of Summer street, crawling along from roof to roof. Opposite the Everett Block the buildings, as they were engulfed in rapid succession, were as follows: A brick swell front, occupied by A. Folsom & Sons, floor cloth and oil cloths; George H. Butler, hair goods, and Eugene Chapin, commission merchant. A granite block, occupied by Morse, Hammond & Co., hosiery and gloves; Stiles, Beals & Homer, wholesale clothing; S. Klous & Co., hats, caps, and furs; Strucker Brothers, hat and cap manufacturers; Wyman & Arklay, imported goods and linens; Ewing, Wise & Fuller, linens and white goods; Rothwell, Luther, Potter & Co., clothing; Mitchell, Green & Stevens, clothing.

At this time, about 10 o'clock, the flames burst from the top of buildings on Arch street, a dozen doors removed from Summer street, and almost before the existence of flames in this quarter was known they had spread down through the building, and were bursting in a perfect torrent from all the windows in front of the fancy goods store of Hawley, Folsom & Martin. The fire spread to each side, enveloping the stores of Thomas Kelly & Co.; D. M. Hogdon, clothing; March Bros., Pierce & Co., Miner, Beals & Hackett, all of which were quickly blazing.

At 10 o'clock the whole roof of the Everett Block was a sheet of flame, sending high into the air a column of fire, smoke, and lurid sparks. Having thus gained perfect control of the Everett Block, the fire stretched its arms across narrow Arch street, and moved rapidly up towards Washington street, taking in the establishments of George H. Lane; Brett & Co., wholesale clothing; Messenger & Co., dry goods; Edgerton & Gilman's dining rooms; Chaffee & Whitney, sewing silk; Lee, Tweedy & Co., dry goods; Lewis, Brown & Co. gloves; Mareau & Co., commission merchants; Seavey, Foster & Bowman, agents of Canton Silk Mills; Kettle & Jones, commission merchants; Price, Task & Co., thread and trimmings; Porter Brothers, commission merchants; Nicholas & Sons, imitation hair.

At the opposite end of Summer street, near the junction of Bedford street, among buildings destroyed were the following: Hayer Brothers, importers of fancy goods; Gilbert Lovejoy & Co., woolens; No. 92—John Cotter, hosiery, gloves, etc. No. 102—Winthrop Square—the very centre of the great wholesale trade of the city, embracing some of the most costly mercantile buildings ever erected in this country, and occupied by such great firms as James M. Beebe & Co., Stewart & Co., Anderson, Heath & Co., and forty or fifty others, was before 10 o'clock one mass of ruins.

On Kingston street—No. 14, occupied by J. A. Hatch & Co., commission merchants. The next was Nos. 16 and 18, occupied by Clark & Blodgett, commission merchants, and Mellen & Goodwin. The other buildings on Kingston street were dwelling houses, which were all destroyed.

About 11 o'clock the scene in Lincoln, Essex, South, Federal, and other streets in that immediate neighborhood was one of the saddest of the night. Hundreds of men, women, and children were hurrying along laden with every variety of household goods,—behind them roaring flames lapping up their houses before they could get half or even a quarter of their goods into the street.

The fire extended on both sides of Lincoln street. On Russia wharf all the buildings mostly used by the rag-paper and junk merchants were destroyed. There were vessels lying at this wharf. At Robbins' wharf a schooner was destroyed, as were the coal sheds and a large quantity of lumber on the pier.

The wharf of the Hartford & Erie Railroad was burned, and the passenger station of this corporation, on Broad street, at the foot of Summer street, was destroyed.

The following are losses:

Moreau & Co., $200,000; Farley, Amsden & Co., $250,000; Klous & Co., $250,000; Wyman, Acklay & Co., $300,000; Mitchell, Green & Stevens, $25,000; Eager, Bartlett & Co., $200,000; A. B. North & Son, $100,000; Rhodes & Ripley, on stock, $150,000; on building, $80,000; Mafyn, Mullen & Elms, $200,000; Harding Brothers & Co., $250,000; George L. Ide Carter & Co., $35,000; Smith, Richardson & Carson, $80,000; George McGarier, $200,000; B. L. Solomons & Sons, $250,000; Houghton, Perkins & Ward, $400,000; Parker, Wilder & Co., $250,000; A. T. Stewart & Co., $200,000; Kemball & Co., $50,000; Simons Bros., $100,000; D. Lyons & Co., $40,000; Weil Bros. & Dreyfus, $100,000; Phillips, Shuman & Co., $80,000; C. E. King & Co., $200,000; Marr Bros., $100,000; E. C. Dyer, $50,000; Mackintyre, Lanier & Co., $150,000; Barnes, Ward & Co., $300,000; Cushing & Bliss, $75,000; Whitton, Burditt & Young, $350,000; Leland, Wheelock & Co., $75,000; Sawyer, Mansfield & Co., $125,000; Wheelock, Anderson & Co., $200,000; Brown, Dutton & Co., $300,000; Champney Bros. & Co., $150,000; N. W. Farwell, $50,000; Chamberlin, Currier & Co., $100,000; Knowles & Leland, $75,000; Anderson, Heath & Co., $400,000; Bowen, Moore & Co., $10,000; A. K. Young & Co., $75,000; Damon, Temple & Co., $100,000; Tibbets, Baldwin & Davis, $30,000; Prager, Bock & Co., $200,000; Allen, Lane & Co., $250,000; Mason, Tuck & Co., $175,000; D. C. Griswold, $200,000; Sampson, Hall & Co., $75,000; Ordway, Blodgett & Co., $300,000; Danforth, Clark & Co., $250,000; Converse, Harding & Co., $300,000; J. C. Burrage & Co., $200,000; Borne, Cannon & Co., $75,000; C. B. Grinnell, $20,000; George S. Winslow & Co., $200,000; Albert S. Pratt, $20,000; J. C. Judson & Co., $10,000; Bliss, Whitney, McKenna & Co., $200,000; Leland, Alton & Bates, $300,000; J. C. Howe & Co., $300,000; Smith, Stibbins & Co., $200,000; Denny, Rice & Co., $300,000; Harding, Colley & Co., $350,000; Pierce, Harding & Co., $200,000; Gowing & Grew, $75,000; Stafford, Notle & Wilson, $250,000; Sargent Bro.'s & Co., $500,000; A. Folsom & Sons, $30,00; George N. Butler, $50,000; Eugene Chapin, $40,000; Morse, Hammond & Co., $150,000; Stiles, Beals & Homer, $150,000; Ewing, Wise & Fuller, $50,000; Rothwell, Luther, Potter & Co., $150,000; Jordan, Clark & Co., $150,000; Streicher Bros., $75,000; E. A. Mansfield, $10,000; James Skinner & Co., $20,000; Thomas Kelley & Co., $250,000; David M. Hodgeman, $10,000; Minor, Beals & Hackett, $250,000; E. Messenger & Co., $200,000; Chaffee & Whitney, $20,000; Lewis Brown & Co., $50,000; Seavey, Foster & Bowman, $125,000; Rice, Tucker & Co., $200,000; C. F. Walker & Co., $160,000; Norris & Milkinin, $70,000; Frye, Phillipp & Co., $200,000; Hallowell & Coburn, $400,000; Thomas H. Tyler, $5,000; Nicholas, Parker & Dupee, $100,000; Rogers & Co., $200,000; George W. Bond & Co., $100,000; Hayer Bros., $200,000; Gilbert, Lovejoy & Co., $15,000.

H. M. Clark & Co.; S B. Warren; Grant, Warren & Co.; D. H. Sparhawk; T. S. Nowell; Hyde, Hutchinson & Co.; Hill, Clark & Co.; Amos P. Tapley; A. & A. Lawrence & Co.

On Congress street, between Milk and Water, were the Exeter Machine Works; Dillingham & Co.; J. P. Marshall & Bro.; Thomas & Talbot; Marples & Shaw; Spaulding & Co.; Rogers, Bush & Co.; A. N. Locke & Co.; the Great Western Despatch Freight and Express; L. B. Wilder; T. W. Ripley.

On Water street was the Hide and Leather Bank, Mercantile Agency, the Boston Car-spring Company, the Boston *Post* building, the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Boston Bottle Works, E. M. Smith, the New England Trust Company, Vincent Laforme.

The following parties on Water street have been burnt out, or must go speedily: Herman S. Doane, Joshua M. Cushing, John B. Callender, Small & Appleton, and the kerosene lamp store on the corner of Kilby street.

The following is a partial list of other firms who are burned out on Devonshire street: M. C. Hood & Co.; Hunt, Twitchell & Co., J. B. Palmer; E. W. Wheelock; James Tyler; Thomas Sprague; Burr, Brown & Co.; Joseph Walker & Co.; Despereux, Blake & Co.; George C. Richardson & Co.; Floyd Bros. & Co.; John Keene; Kendrick & Co.; A. D. Peck & Co.; Milton & Tillson; Hager & Co.; B. F. Bennett & Tilden; M. Lowry & Co., No. 101, linens, carpets etc.; M. C. Hood & Co., 99; shirts, corsets etc.; Hunt, Twitchel & Co., 97; Boston Elastic Fabric Company, 95; John Keefe & Co., 100, trunks etc.; Amariah Storrs & Co., 95; Floyd Bros. & Co., 92; Miller & Tilbon, 90, shirts, etc.; A. D. Peck & Co., 88; J. B. Palmer & Co.; J. L. Tyler, 89, trunks; Wheelock & Co., tailors' trimmings, 87; Thomas Sprague & Co., 75, saddlery, etc.; Burr, Brown & Co., 83; Hendrick & Co., Hogan & Co., 82; Bennett & Tilden, 80; Burr Brothers & Co., trimming goods; Gardner, Brewer & Co.; A. Hamilton & Co.; Melendy, Hixon & Co., 188; Webb & Cull, 110; Morse, Johnson & Co.; Burr, Taft & Co., 111; Peter C. Jones & Co., 102; Leonard, Rice & Co., 107; J. H. A. Tappan & Co., 105; F. A. Leigh & Co., 103.

Morton Place: Holt, Twitchell & Co., 22, leather, rubber, and cotton hose; Amariah Storrs & Co., 18, card, card boards, and fancy posters; Thomas Sprague & Co., saddlery and hardware; J. S. Tyler, trunk manufacturer; Joseph Walker & Co., dry goods and gents' furnishing goods;

High street—A. H. Davis & Co.; Williams, Hewins & Reed; George T. Clark, morocco; Faxon, Elms & Co., lastings and serges; Ed. Spalding and Burnstead, sole leather; Homer & Wythe, hides; C. L. Hathaway & Sons, Hevar & Co., leather; Flint & Catin, Thomas E. Proctor, Chandler & Boynton, Richardson, Doyle & Co., N. N. & C. H. Johnson, leather; Knowlton & Lane; W. S. Boyce & Sons, 26; Lenox & Co., goat kid; Southwick & Sands; Way, Hewins & Reed; E. B. Pratt & Co.

Congress street: Fryr, Phillips & Co., hardware, and agents for Ames' plows, shovels, &c.; Hallowell & Coburn, wool; Thomas H. Tyler, wool; Nicholas Parker & Dupee, wool; Rogers & Co., importers and jobbers; W. B. Spinner & Co.; J. B. Cook, stained and cut glass; Wm. Hilton & Co., wool; Bailey & Jenkins, wool; John McEnnis & Co.; T. R. Marvin & Sons, printers; John Maxwell; Seth Williams; White, Osborne & Co., leather; Nichols & Miller, painters; Haddock & Briggs; Daniel A. Quinn & Co.; E. P. Cutler; Woodbury & Clifford, carpenters; Otis Bramhall, black and whitesmith; M. A. Hansom; Clark Andrews, crockery.

Perkins Building: C. C. Priest & Co.; J. R. Nichols & Co., chemists; J. L. & H. C. Rodgers; N. P. Hallowell; Field, Thayer & Whitney; G. Blackburn & Co., wool; Lockwood & Clark, wool; Morse, Denny & Co., wool; Andrew J. Morse & Co.; A. M. Nelson & Co.; Hapgood & Co., boots and shoes.

Pearl street: A. Brewer & Co.; James Vila & Co.; A. Hamilton & Co.; Hosmer & Winch Brothers; J. R. Biglow; Hayden & Co.; Henry Comerair & Co.; Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradley; S. P. Baldwin; New England Type Foundry; Clark & Warren; Gordon, Rodgers & Co.; Gamage Brothers; Benedict & Burnham, manufacturing company; Walden Brothers; Walker & Co.; Sidney Fish & Co.; Howe, Pierce & Co.; Walter Burnett; Holbrook, Boyd & Co.; Mann, Bowens & Sawyer; Lamkin, Foster & Co.; Banfield & Farwell; the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company; Thomas Flint & Co.; O. A. Bingham & Co.; Sanford, Saub & Co.; J. B. Parker & Co.; Rowe & Waugh; Leeds & Ross; Sherborne & Co.; F. D. Bliss & Co.; New England Company; Lindsey & Gibbs; Dennison & Co.; Wright & Potter; Francis & Mallon; Geo. B. Brown & Co.; F. D. Ellis & Co.; Page, Belting & Co.; G. D. Putnam & Co.; Walls & Wilbur; O. J. Rand.

Arch street—Boone, Cannell & Co., J. J. Goff, C. B. Grinnell & Sons, George B. Winslow & Co.

Franklin street—Leland, Allen & Bates, 53 and 55; J. C. Howe & Co., 51; Smith, Stebbins & Co., 45 and 47; Deming, Rice & Co., 49; books, etc., saved; Harding, Colby & Co., 43, commission merchants; Pierce, Hardy & Co., 41; Gowing & Grew, 39; Safford, Nutt & Wilson, 37; Richardson, Bird & Co., J. H. Pray, Son & Co., George B. Watson, Patrick Donahue, White, Brown & Co., Desher Abbott, James Lovett & Co., the Emigrants' Savings Bank, William H. Horton & Co., Mandell, Dwinnell & Co., Kendall, Barrows & Co., Watson & Clark, printers; Chick & Andrews, Matthew Quimby's Sons, Bliss, Whiting, McKean & Co. 35, clothes; Bartage Brothers & Co., 33, woollens.

Milk street—Some of the most prominent firms on Milk street, between Washington and Devonshire streets, burned, are: Ordway Brothers, wholesale milliners; Brewer & Feleston, publishers; F. K. Daggett, trunk manufacturer; J. Cooper, plumber; Wm. Hackley, straw works; Bowden & Brown, Sleeper, Fisk & Co., Stephenson Bros., D. P. Ives & Co., Despeaux, Blake & Co., A. D. Williamson & Co., Rice, Kendall & Co., paper dealers; Rice, Goddard & Co., printers; French & Coffin, saddlery, hardware, and carriage trimmings; Armstrong & Co., lithographers; M. T. Washington, glass works; Richard L. Gay, stationery; Dennison & Co., tags, gum, labels, &c. There were also many other firms doing business of more or less importance. Most of these will perish either by the fire or explosion.

The banks destroyed are the National Bank of North America, No. 75 Franklin street, and the National Revere Bank, No. 74 Franklin street. At 2 o'clock this morning, the chances were that the Continental National Bank, No. 51 Chauncey street, and the Emigrant Savings Bank, No. 17 Franklin street, would also succumb to the flames.

At this hour a hasty visit in the neighborhood of the southern boundary of the fire revealed the fact that the flames had not extended far up Kingston, Columbia, and Lincoln streets, in a southerly direction, but had burned along the ends of those streets making progress over Broad street to the water front, all through the South Cove District, where the wooden buildings are numberless. There were in action numerous steamers to prevent the spread of the fire sideways and keep it out of the thickly populated districts.

The United States Hotel was the nearest public building in the line of the fire spreading sideways, and many of the guests and occupants were active in moving their trunks and other small baggage to places more secure.

A visit to Summer street showed the fire to have advanced on the south side as far west as Hovey's dry goods store, the upper portion of which building was then on fire. The wind had moderated some, but the fire seemed to be fast eating its way toward Washington street, in which were the establishments of Stearns & Co., Walker & Co., Wm. R. Storms & Co., Theire, Crump & Co., and a large number of firms doing business in the upper portions of the buildings, which would be swept away. The fire appears to be making to the rear of these buildings, and if not checked, the extensive place of Jordan, Marsh & Co., in Central Court and extending to Washington street, stands in imminent danger of destruction. After repeated solicitations on the part of business men, owners of real estate, and others, Chief Engineer Damrell, just before 2 o'clock, gave orders to rope off the streets leading into Milk street, preparatory to blowing up the buildings on the south side of that street.

A body of United States marines from the Navy Yard marched up Washington street about 3 o'clock and tendered their services on police duty, which were immediately accepted.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, a meeting of the citizens was held in the Mayor's parlor in the City Hall, His Honor, Mayor Gaston, being present, and Chief Engineer Damrell occupying the Chair.

On motion of General Wm. L. Burt, a detail of citizens was authorized to take charge of all the streets leading to the fire, and have exclusive control of them, with assistance of the police, with authority to take any action they see fit in the emergency.

The detail consisted of General Burt, Alderman Jenks, Colonel Shepard, and other well-known citizens, and each one has control of the intersecting streets, with full liberty to use powder in the stoppage of the devouring element, in case they should consider it expedient, and with the consent of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

It was also authorized that, in case of necessity, the military should be called out.

At the above meeting his Honor, Mayor Gaston, expressed his perfect willingness to call out the militia to relieve the policemen, and he even desired to issue the order at 1 o'clock this morning, but as none of the militia officers present knew how their men could be notified before to-day (Sunday), the matter was held in abeyance, and it is very much more than probable they will have to go on duty this forenoon.

The report of the buildings blown up, indicating that gunpowder was being used to stop the fire, was heard at 5 minutes past 3 o'clock, and was a most welcome sound, for it betokened a fearless, honest effort to save Boston from Chicago's fate. Three discharges were made in a block on Devonshire street, and these threw the building partially down, but without any apparent benefit, for the flames jumped over the gap almost instantly. The building was close to the fire, and unless the blocks more distant are speedily prostrated, the effect will, of course, be simply nothing. The trains were laid in Federal street, about 2 o'clock, and the street immediately cleared for action. At 3:45 o'clock this morning, the destruction of the buildings in the path of the conflagration, by the explosion of gunpowder, was begun in good earnest, the shocks shaking the city to its foundation.

It is to be hoped the city may be saved by this means. Nothing else will.

The firemen, though exhausted by their arduous labors, are still working with a will, but it is plain to be seen that water alone offers no weapon powerful enough to fight the fire-fiend.

At 4:05 o'clock a most terrific explosion took place, which undoubtedly did good service.

At 4:30 o'clock the buildings on Devonshire street were blown to atoms. A determined effort is being made to prevent the further progress of the flames northward.

The *Transcript* building caught fire just before 4 o'clock, the flames bursting into the rear and spreading with such rapidity that all hope of saving it was at once dispelled.

At 4 o'clock this morning the fire extended from Washington street on the west to the wharves on the east, and from Milk street on the north to the Hartford & Erie Railroad bridge on the south, the area of burnt district being roughly estimated at 200 acres.

The estimate of a well-known real estate man is, that the loss on the buildings will average $12 per foot for this area; and, therefore, we have a grand total loss in buildings alone of upwards of $100,000,000.

So fierce is the march of the flames, and so irresistible, that the merchants on Oliver street, when they first were made aware of the danger, essayed to move their goods, but could not, on account of the heat, and therefore they were burned where they were. At an early hour in the evening, the State Printing Office was destroyed.

5:12 a. m.—At this hour the progress of the fire southward has been checked, and also in great measure towards the southwest. The extreme limit of devastation in that direction is the Hartford & Erie Railroad depot, extending, however, out on the road and burning the bridge. Then it runs along Broad street to India wharf, taking all the intermediate wharves and destroying a few vessels. The fire has worked around the new Post Office building and reached the north side of Water street. The large building corner of Congress and Water streets is in flames, and will have to go.

Engines No. 1 and No. 4, of Providence have reached the scene of the fire, and there are numerous hand-engines present from towns in the State.

Lynn has sent two steamers and a horse-cart.

No one branch of business suffers so extremely as the boot and shoe and hide and leather trades. The loss here must exceed greatly the one sustained by the dry goods jobbers.

In the early hours of the morning plundering became general, and firms who had removed their stocks to places of supposed security out of doors, were the victims of these predatory rascals. Arrests by police became so numerous that it was found impossible to accommodate all the prisoners, and they were therefore discharged from custody, after making restitution of the stolen property. Contrary to previous reports, all the dwellings on Kingston street are safe. The same is fortunately the case on Lincoln street.

All residences of the Fort Hill Section, so-called, including Gridley, High and Broad streets, have been destroyed, rendering hundreds of families homeless and destitute.

On Washington street the fire was checked by 5 o'clock this morning. In a southerly direction, it had not reached beyond Summer street. The buildings on the southerly side of the latter street remained standing, and west of them, untouched by the flames, with the exception of the three nearest Chauncey street. These were burned out, though the walls remained standing, and there was no further danger in this direction.

On Washington street, the building of the American Watch Company, on the northeasterly corner of Washington and Summer streets, has been completely gutted, but the walls remained. North of this, on Washington street, on the same side, all were destroyed as far as the *Transcript* building, though portions of the walls of some of the buildings were left. Both Washington and Summer streets are filled with bricks, mortar, and huge stones, to the depth of several feet.

A portion of the front of Trinity Church is standing alone, to mark the location of the late beautiful edifice.

Before 5 o'clock, the fire found its way across Water street, and caught upon the window casings and roof finish of Simmons' Block, in which was the Boston Car Spring Company's office, and the Hide and Leather Bank, and before an hour was passed, the whole building was enwrapped. At a quarter to six the building on the opposite corner of Congress street, where was the Shawmut Bank, and W. E. Lawrence & Co.'s store, caught, and in ten minutes all hope of saving it was gone. Northward, towards the Post Office, and State street, swept the flames, and all hopes of stopping them by water were shut off for ever. At 6 o'clock the walls of the stone block, where was S. Norwell's store, fell with a crash which sent sparks, dust and flames far heavenward—just before the fire took directly opposite on the northerly corner of Federal and Milk streets, and began its career toward Kilby and Broad streets, these were the northeasterly limits at 6 o'clock, but as the outer line of the flames change with every moment, there is no telling where the fire might be in half an hour.

State, Devonshire, Congress, and Kilby streets, and Congress square, were as far as merchandise was concerned, on wheels, and as far as furniture was concerned, on foot, for everybody was moving whatever was portable. A large party of men were engaged in tearing down signs in the vicinity of Milk, Broad, and Kilby streets, and around Liberty square.

The buildings totally destroyed on Devonshire street, between Milk and Water streets, were the Home Insurance Company, Eastern Express Company, and the National Bank of the Commonwealth. On Milk street, South Side, the buildings now in the path of the flames and certain to burn are those occupied by T. C. Quidwell & Co., Gilman Bros., William B. Williams, S. E. Pierce & Sons, Union Glass Company, and Harrington & Dana.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, fearing the destruction of their premises, removed their instruments to the Providence Depot.

Steam engines are arriving from all directions. The steamer Kearsarge, from Portsmouth, N. H., has just arrived, and gone to work.

The men who came with her, report that the light of the fire could be seen from Portsmouth. A steamer from Portland is coming on the Pullman train.

The Boston *Traveller* has sent its movable property to Charlestown. The Mt. Vernon National Bank, at 183 Washington street, is destroyed. An attempt to blow up Carrier & Trtot's jewelry store, corner of Milk and Washington streets this morning, was unsuccessful, the explosion spending its entire strength through the windows, and scarcely jarring the solid walls. The windows of the neighboring buildings were all shattered by the concussion, nothing more.

Superintendent Forristall did a noble work in sending out all city teams at an early hour and keeping them at work all through the night and early morning, removing goods to the city stable yards. It is estimated that at least $1,000,000 worth was saved by the prompt and efficient action taken by Forristall.

Several of the attempts to blow up buildings met with the ill success that attended the experiment on the corner of Milk and Washington streets, windows only being shattered.

A visit to the north end of the fire at seven o'clock, showed that it was not progressing with anything like its precious rapidity, having advanced not more than a hundred feet into Congress street, between Water and State streets, during the preceding hour and a half. The heat had none of that fierce, terrible intensity which had been devouring buildings so rapidly. The same state of affairs was found to exist on Milk street. The buildings on the southern side of that street, below Pearl street, which had caught as early as half past 5 o'clock were burning slowly, in comparison with the way their near neighbors went, and their walls were all intact. An immense number of streams of water were being poured on the fire from every possible point; an engine from some other city or town being seen at every corner, and these seem to be having good effect.

It was rumored about 6 o'clock that the old South Church had been mined, in readiness to blow up, but on inquiry, it was found those in charge had resolved to risk matters on that corner, and look to the protection of the heavy walls of the *Transcript* office opposite. The proprietors of the *Transcript* did not remove any of their material. It was packed, however, and moved into the cellar, and some of it may be saved from destruction. The *Post* building will be nearly destroyed, although the walls may remain standing.

It has been announced that the progress of the fire has been entirely stopped in a southeasterly direction, and that there was no more danger of its spreading on Broad and Purchase streets.

All efforts at estimating losses and insurance are futile at this time. Having given the march of the fire, most readers will readily recall the names of a great majority of the business firms on the prominent streets through which it passed.

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

FROM LAST EVENING'S EDITION.

BOSTON.

The Great Fire.

Boston, Nov. 9.—A very extensive conflagration is now raging at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets. The fire extends east and west on Kingston street, and north and south on Summer street. The engines are hauled by hand. The property burning is all dry goods stores. Four alarms have been sounded.

Boston, 10 p. m.—There is no abatement to the conflagration. It is the most extensive fire that has visited Boston for twenty-five years, and is in the solid dry goods portion of the city. It has extended the entire length of Winthrop Square, which embraces A. T. Stewart's, J. M. Beebe's, Anderson, Heath & Co.'s, and Houghton, Perkins & Co.'s stores. No estimate of the loss can be given, but the reporters say it will go into millions.

The suburban fire department has been called upon. The fire is now at its height. The buildings are principally of granite. A northwest wind is prevailing.

The press here call it a "second Chicago."

Boston, Nov. 9—11 p. m.—The fire is now within two blocks of the Western Union Telegraph office. The operators are taking up their instruments, preparing to vacate.

Linemen and material have been ordered to Boston from adjoining towns, so that, if communication with New York is lost now, which seems very likely, it will probably be soon restored, certainly at an early hour in the morning if not to-night. The fire has now travelled half a mile through the heart of the business portion of the city, and is spreading with frightful rapidity.

Boston, Nov. 9—11:30 p. m.—The fire is now progressing towards Broad street, having swept both sides of Summer street to High street and Purchase street. Goods are being removed from the stores in every direction in the vicinity of the fire. Fire engines have been telegraphed for from Providence, Worcester and other places.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 10.—1 a. m.—The fire is now raging fiercely on Pearl street, and the immense boot and shoe stores are being engulphed in flames. Massive granite structures are crumbling, and the crash of falling buildings is heard above the roar of the conflagration. Engines are here from all the surrounding towns, and the citizens are hard at work aiding the firemen. The fear of another Chicago conflagration seems to possess the minds of the people, and many living miles distant are flying to their homes to be on hand in case the flamrs spread.

Franklin street, which is almost entirely destroyed, was lined with splendid stores, and was one of the finest streets in the city. The new Catholic Cathedral was a splendid structure, and was built but a few years since. Patrick Donahoe, of the *Pilot*, whose office was destroyed, is a heavy loser.

The entire length of Winthrop Square, lined with the large wholesale dry goods stores of A. T. Stewart's, J. M. Beebe's, Houghton, Perkins & Co., and many others, is entirely consumed.

The want of horse-power is severely felt, as the horse disease has not yet disappeared, and the few horses that were on the streets were soon pressed into requisition.

New York, Nov. 9.—The intelligence of the destructive conflagration in Boston became known at several of the hotels and places of public resort here to-night and created intense interest. The fire is considered by residents of Boston now here, as likely to spread extensively, as it has reached localities where the buildings are mostly wooden. The buildings of the streets already reported attacked by the devouring element are mostly constructed of granite, and compose the finest portion of the business section of the city. The losses must reach an enormous figure.

Boston, Midnight, Nov. 9.—The fire is moving up Franklin street, and has reached nearly to Hawley street. The Cathedral building, corner of Devonshire and Franklin streets is on fire, with no hopes of saving it. The flames are also spreading in Federal and Congress streets. Every kind of vehicle is impressed in moving goods. The fire has reached the Broad street wharves, south of Congress street, and several vessels are on fire. The Hartford & Erie Railroad depot is burned.

Boston, Nov. 9—12:30 a. m.—The fire is still rages. It is feared the entire area from Sumner treet on the south to Washington street on the west, and Milk street on the north to the water on the east will be laid waste. Pearl street has so far escaped. The heat is intense.

Boston, Nov. 10, 1 a. m.—The flames have reached Washington street, north of Franklin. All the splendid granite warehouses on Franklin Square, Winthrop Square, and vicinity, are burned. Fears are now entertained that the flames will sweep everything to State street, if not further north.

Worcester, 1 a. m.—A special train from Boston to carry the Worcester Fire Department to the burning city made the run of 44½ miles in forty-five minutes.

Boston, 1:30 a. m.—The report that the *Transcript* was on fire is incorrect, but the buildings on the east side of Washington street are in imminent danger. The Boston *Pilot* office and building on Franklin street are destroyed. The wind continues northwest and fresh.

Boston, Nov. 10—1:45 a. m.—Among the prominent buildings already destroyed are Cathedral Block, Daniel Webster Block, Boston *Pilot* building, and the rear of the Boston *Transcript* buildings. Orders have been given to blow up both corners at the junction of Devonshire and Milk streets. The fire is spreading towards South Boston, and also progressing toward State street from Franklin street. The immense block opposite the *Pilot* office, chiefly occupied by wholesale woollen dealers, is now on fire. Attempts are now being made to blow up two corners on Franklin street to prevent the conflagration from extending further towards State street. Immense crowds of people fill the streets, and every effort is being made by them to save property, which is being transferred to various parts of the city. The utmost good order prevails, and nothing is done which at ordinary times would be considered unseemly.

It is evident that the business portion of our city is to be laid in ruins.

Boston, 1:50 a. m.—Jordan & Marsh, Hovey, and other firms on Washington street, are moving their goods, and many parties on Milk and Water streets, and even as far north as State street, are doing the same. All the newspaper offices have a force on hand prepared to move at a moment's notice. It is reported that several firemen have been killed.

Boston, Nov. 9—2 a. m.—The fire has broken out on both sides of Pearl street, corner of High, and threatens the destruction of this great centre of the shoe and leather business.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 10—2 a. m.—Already despatches have been received offering aid to the city from other places. No one can tell what the loss will be, or where the flames will stop. If the flames are not checked at State street, the fire will have a clear sway through that Wall street of the city, and then among the old and rotten buildings of the North End.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 10—2 a. m.—The fire is still moving rapidly eastward, and it is feared that the whole territory east of Washington, extending to the docks, will be devastated. The Western Union Telegraph Company are engaged in removing some of their instruments, though the building is not in immediate danger. The fire department, owing to the broad line of conflagration, is unable to do anything toward checking the flames. No estimate can be arrived at as to the value of the property already destroyed, but the actual loss at this hour cannot be less than fifty millions of dollars.

Boston, 2:30 a. m.—Two buildings have just been blown up at the south corner of Devonshire and Milk streets, which, it is hoped, will stay the progress of the fire towards State street, and save the new Post Office building. The streets leading to the fire are fenced in with ropes, and are in charge of a strong detachment of police, who have strict instructions to permit no one to pass the barriers on any pretence. Thus it is impossible to obtain more than a general account of the progress of the flames. Both sides of Hawley street, also Morton place, are now on fire. The fire on Franklin tstree has not yet reached Washington street.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 10, 2:40 a. m.—The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city, and the streets are thronged with people rushing wildly to and fro. The conflagration is gaining steadily in its eastward course, and is making directly for the large warehouses on Commercial street. Assistance continues to arrive almost momentarily, but is of little avail, as the wind is still blowing fiercely. The only means of checking the fire is now believed to be in the blowing up of many large buildings to the leeward.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 10—3 a. m.—The *Transcript's* fine building, on Wasoington street, is in flames, and the "Old South" is threatened, if not already in ruins. The smoke is intense, and the noise of the explosion from buildings that are being blown up is heard all over the city. Nearly all the newspaper offices are located in the vicinity of State and Washington streets, and all are doomed.

The old State House, at the head of State street, is said to be on fire, and there is scarcely a hope that it can be saved.

Boston, Nov. 10—3 a. m.—Steam fire engines have reached here from Worcester. They were pushed through by rail a distance of forty-four miles in forty-five minutes. At the present moment the fire has not extended south beyond Summer street, near the foot of which, the Hartford & Erie Railroad depot was located, but the flames continue to rage fiercely.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 10—3 a. m.—Franklin street, widened only a few years since by the city, and subsequently beautified by property-owners, is a mass of ruins from near Washington to Federal street. The large wholesale dry goods and millinery houses on this thoroughfare have been swept away like chaff. Fire is reported to have have caught in a building on State near Devonshire street. If this is true there is little probability of checking the flames until they reach the harbor.

Boston, 3:10 a. m.—Lurid columns of flame and smoke, detonations caused by blowing up of buildings, and the crushing and falling of walls makes the scene grand and terrific. Nearly the whole population appears to be on streets and house-tops, watching the conflagration. The fire has extended to Washington street on the south and north corners. Loud reports are just heard, probably other buildings being blown up.

Boston, 3:15 a. m.—The fire did not reach the Hartford & Erie Railroad Depot. The whole of Pearl street is, in ruins. Several buildings on Washington street, including the Maccular & Williams blocks, are burned. The heat is so intense that the firemen cannot fight it successfully. The North National and Revere Banks are burned.

Boston, 4 a. m.—It is impossible at this time to give an appropriation of losses, or even a correct statement of the extent of the devastation. The fire is burning as fiercely as ever, and will probably cross Milk street towards State street.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 10, 3:40 a. m.—The flames, in their northern edge, seem to be gaining to windward, and the whole northeaftern portion of the city seems to be doomed to destruction. Many buildings have been blown up, but, thus far, have failed to check the progress of the devouring element. All railroads leading into the city continue to bring in fire apparatus, but this additional assistance is not likely to prove effective. Fears are now entertained that the water will give out, Lake Cochituate, from which the city is supplied, having been for some time at a very low stage. So many gas pipes have been destroyed that darkness is likely soon to envelop that portion of the city not subject to the conflagration.

Boston, 4:15 a. m.—The conflagration continues with fearful effect. Building after building is blown up with the only apparent effect of increasing the terrible volume of flame. The newspaper offices, which are on the line of the fire, have made all preparations for the removal of books, papers, &c., with no hope of saving any material. The *Transcript* office is already in flames, and the "Old South Church," dear to all Bostonians, is at last to fall a victim to the fire. The *Journal* office will next have to succumb, and the *Post*, *Globe*, and *Traveller* will soon follow.

All the auxiliary forces of the Fire Department are being placed in State street to protect, if possible, the banks and insurance offices. The new Post Office, although incomplete, will undoubtedly be ruined if the flames be not stopped at State street, the whole north part of the city must be consumed. The fire has not yet touched the west part of Washington street. Milk street is now on fire between Pearl and Federal.

Boston, Nov. 10—4:30 a. m.—All valuables are being removed from the State street banks and insurance offices. The Western Union Telegraph Company is moving its more valuable apparatuses. Goods placed in State street for safety are being transferred to more distant quarters.

Boston, Nov. 10—4:50 a. m.—The employes are now leaving the Western Union Telegraph office. Men have been sent to the Providence depot in Boston to tap the wires and work to New York.

Boston, Nov. 10—4:55 a. m.—The gas is now going out in the telegraph office.

Boston, Nov. 10, 6 a. m.—The Boston office of the Western Union Telegraph is still intact. The rumor that buildings in the rear of the office would be blown up to stay the progress of the fire created panic, but the idea has been abandoned now. The fire is now about 150 yards from the office. The wind is falling slightly, and the heat is not felt so much. At 4 o'clock operators were obliged to work in their shirt sleeves. The Old Brick church, up to a few minutes since, was not in flames, but is threatened seriously. Manager Milliken, with all his force, save three pickets in the main office, is en route to the Providence depot, where he will endeavor to maintain regular communication with outside points. The gas came up in a few minutes after it was reported as going out.

Special to the Western Press.

New York, Nov. 10.—Despatches from Boston, midnight, say that the greatest fire ever known in New England is at this hour raging among the large wholesale stores in the very heart of the business portion of the city, and it will not cease until it reaches the wharves. There was hardly a breath of wind stirring when an alarm was sounded, about 7:30 o'clock, followed by a second, third, and fourth in rapid succession, but the first engine was hardly on the ground when the fire broke out from the fourth story of a large four-story granite store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied in the first story by Tebbets, Baldwin & Davis, wholesale dry goods dealers. It had caught in the engine room, and the flames spread like lightning up the large elevator, and were first seen climbing underneath the wood-work of the roof.

The engines were fairly at work before any other store had caught. The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high, and each surmounted with Mansard roofs; none of them being over five years old. Detached splinters flew readily, as the air was heated by the terrible heat, and soon the flames began licking the Mansard roof on the opposite side, far above the reach of streams directed upon it from all quarters. The fire was constantly in the air, and one building after another caught on the roof, and flames skipped lightly along from one window-sill to another, so that in less than 30 minutes every cheek was blanched as it became evident that the whole city in one direction was at the mercy of the flames which were leaping gaily from roof to roof, and from one building to another.

The second building to succumb was directly opposite to that in which the fire first broke out, and was occupied by Mafin, Mulen & Elme; Harding Bros. & Co.; Bowen, Moors & Co.; George Lide; Carter & Co., and Conant Bros., all wholesale dealers in dry and fancy goods. This was at the corner of Otis Place.

The heat now became infernal. The streets ran rivers of water, and every moment was heard the sound of granite blocks exploding, and whole frames falling in the streets, making them impassable. The firemen were driven from one station to another, and many an engine was kept nobly at work, while the hydrant was wet down by a hand-hose, and the engineer could only hold his place while a stream of water was kept playing upon him. Blocks of granite weighing tons were split as if by powder, and hurled across wide streets, and planks went flying through the air as if they were feathers. The firemen erected barricades and worked behind them, but they were burned almost as soon as erected.

An hour had hardly elapsed before it was evident that Beebe's Block, the finest business structure in the city, built of granite, five stories in height, with the cursed Mansard roof over all, must go. Within thirty minutes the flames were coming out in fiery billows from every window, and up the stairway leading to A. T. Stewart's rooms was a perfect column of flames. This building served but as fuel for the flames. Whole pieces of dry-goods went whistling across the square, lodging on the window-sills of the magnificent stores on Devonshire street. Beebe's Block stood a solid wall of granite several minutes after the inside fell, but the heat warped it, and $2,000,000 soon lay a heap of stone, brick and mortar. A hurricane now raged, and, owing to the intense heat, and perfect sleet of coals, drove everything before it. Every building was now heated as if in a furnace, and caught like tinder. Four-story granite blocks seemed like shavings, and deafening explosions were constantly heard.

A new terror was now added to the babel of confusion. The tenement houses at the upper end of the street were being fast licked up by the flames, and women, crazed and fainting, were rushing to and fro, carrying children, crockery, clocks, and bedding. One ran screaming through High street with a stove-funnel in her hands, while another was tugging a heavy chest which would have been a weight for a strong man.

Now and then a few pieces of goods might be saved by volunteers who ran in and spent five minutes, during which they could work in bringing out perhaps a hundred pieces of cloth. One man, Marshal Cotter, got out $25,000 worth of kid gloves, and had them placed on the sidewalk in a damaged condition. He offered a hackman $500 in vain to take them to a place of safety. In less than an hour he had to flee for his life, and the flames were not again cheated of their prey.

The fire was now in Federal street, and the wool houses were going like oil factories. They could never have been attacked at a more dangerous time, crammed from cellar to garret. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth were on hand that might have been delivered to customers had it not been for the horse disease. In one store alone there were $100,000 worth of wool stored which was awaiting delivery. Minor, Beal & Hacket had their store packed full, having only put in the last of their winter stock three hours before the fire enveloped it all. March Bros. & Pierce had just put their winter goods in the cellar and sent their summer goods up stairs to be made up.

The paper houses came next, and with the end of Federal street went the majority of large city dealers. It had been hoped that the fire could be stopped short of Franklin street, but the stores there were as vulnerable as any of the others.

The Freeman's National Bank went at 10 o'clock, and an hour later the National Bank of North America was in as bad a condition. The only place where the limits of the fire were reached is on Sumner street, where the fire began. It swept in a northeasterly direction from there, and I cannot tell where it will stop.

The loss, of course, is beyond contemplation. There must be an insurance heavy enough to carry under several insurance companies in this city.

LIST OF SUFFERERS.

The following is a complete list of firms whose places of business, with their stock, are a total loss. Up to midnight it was impossible to give it any sort of an arrangement, for houses were only taken as they were seen going down before the fire:

B. H. Sampson, paper and twine.
George W. Bond, wool.
B. H. Thayer & Co., paper manufacturers.
H. C. Judd & Co., wool.
S. S. Arnold, paper and twine.
Rogers & Co., crockery.
Nichols, Palmer & Dupee, wool.
Thomas H. Tyler, Hallowell & Coburn, wool.
Frye, Phipps & Co., hardware.
Ammon P. Kladding & Co., wool.
H. M. Williams & Co., wool.
Howland, Luce & Co., wool.
Sabin & Page, wool.
C. E. Hapgood & Co.
Welch, Griffith & Co.
James Tucker & Co., corner of High street.
Bucking & Troop.
Aklans & Co., agents of Fletcher Manufacturing Company.
J. Ford, grocer.
Wright, Goodwin & Delano, wool.
Chamberlain Brothers, wool.
A. W. Clapp & Co.
William Butcher & Co., crucibles.
Agents Lewiston Pennsylvania Steel Works.
James Woodman, commission.
Scoville Manufacturing Company.
William Jessop & Co., English steel.
Hussey, Willis & Co., steel.
Otis Pease, J. & J. T. Lea; T. Christian & Co., hosiery and gloves.
John B. Babcock and Partington, commission merchants.
C. B. Grinnell, furs and calf-skins.
George Hunt, commission.
Boone, Connell & Co., clothiers' trimmings.
Butler, Johnson & Co., hardware.
Phillips, Shuman & Co.
Hope Thread Company.
Milliken Bros. & Co., and Fennes & Co.
J. Saxon & Son, agents Lock Print Works.
Atlantic Cotton Mills, Gray agent.
Davis & Frost.
Henry G. Davis.
Henry Poor & Son, hides and leather.
E. W. Cory & Co., leather.
James A. Roberts, hides and leather.
N. W. Rice & Co., leather.
Chas. Marsh & Co., leather.
B. G. Boardman & Co., hides and leather.
Nicholas & Dalton.
Brainard Davy, leather.
Mafin, Mullen & Elms.
John H. Rogers.
Thomas Hall.
Farr, Hatch & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Green Bros. & Co., dress goods.
Conant & Co.
D. Lyons & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Nichols & Dalton, leather.
Harding, Gray & Dewey, wool.
A. L. White & Co., leather.
C. L. Barrett, hides and leather.
Wm. B. Spooner & Co., hides and leather.
Daniel Stamford, wool broker.
James O. Safford & Co., hides and leather.
Guler, White & Co., leather.
J. & H. K. Osborn, hides and leather.
E. B. Phillips, oil store.
Albert Thompson & Co., hides and leather.
Johnson, Eaton & Brackett, hides and leather.
Babcock & Partridge, straw goods.
W. P. Brigham & Co., gloves and hosiery.
Julius Beal & Homer, clothiers.
Morse, Hammond & Co., hosiery, gloves, and handkerchiefs.
G. H. Binter, hair goods.
Eugene Chapin, trimmings.
A. Folsom & Sons, clothing and oil cloths.
D. Lyons & Co.
Marr Bros., furnishing goods.
Well Bros., men's furnishing goods.
Thomas Kelly & Co., dry goods.
Hawley, Folsom & Morton, men's furnishing goods.
Minor, Beal & Hackett, men's and boys' clothing.
March Bros.
Pierce & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Simons Bros. & Co.
D. M. Hodgson, clothing.
Boston Collar Co.
Homer & Weith, curried leather.
Flint & Clatur, inner soles.
Pevear & Co., kid leather.
C. A. Hathaway & Co., High street, oils and cement.
Thomas E. Proctor, leather.
Edward Spaulding & Bumstead, hides and leather.
Davis Bro. & Co., leather.
Locket, Mitchell & Co., woollens.
Hoyt, Sprague & Co., commission.
Perry, Cook & Tower, dry goods.
Prayer, Bock & Co., clothing.
B. L. Solomon & Sons, Jewel & Bush, woollens.
Lewis & Cohn, cap manufacturers.
E. Beverly & Son, felt goods.
W. D. Strong & Co., commission.
Flannel & Co., woollens.
H. Herrman & Co., importers.
Sibley, Sumner & Co., clothing.
Haughton & Perkins.
Sawyer & Co.
Woods & Co.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Parker, Wilder & Co.
Anderson & Co.
Gross & Daniels.
Tibbets, Baldwin & David.
Smith & Richardson.
George A. Glazier.
Mafyn, Mullen & Ellis.
Harding Bros. & Co.
Bowen, Moore & Co.
G. L. Ide, Carter & Co., wheelwrights.
Anderson & Co.
Brown & Dearborn, straw goods.
Leland, Wheelock & Co.
Sawyer, Mansfield & Co.
Brainard Davy.
John H. Rogers.
Thomas Hall.
Hatch & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Green Bros. & Co., dress goods.
Conant & Co.
Lyons & Co., men's furnishing goods.
Rogers & Co.
Barry & Bros.
Jackson, Rice & Stinson.
Leland, Allen & Bates.
J. C. Howe & Co.
Denny, Poor & Co.
Smith, Stebbins & Co.
Harding, Colby & Co.
Pierce, Hardy & Co.
Frothingham & Co.
Dale Bros. & Co.

A reporter just returns from the scene of the fire, and says the large tailoring houses on Washington street have gone.

Engines have been sent for to Reading, Lawrence, Lowell, Salem, and Lynn. All in the immediate vicinity are already here.

The *Pilot* office has just gone, and the Old South Church is in imminent danger.

Part of the Western Union wires are already down, and every now and then another gives out.

The loss will be nearly $100,000,000 before the fire is extinguished.

THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

New York, 11.50 a. m.—The fire is still raging in Boston. Our main office was abandoned at 8.30 a. m., buildings in its vicinity being blown up to check the progress of the fire.

DESPATCH FROM MR. ORTON.

New York, 12.30.—To General Stager: Latest report says the fire is believed to be under control.

I can add little to what you will find in the Press reports.

The building next to our main office was blown up, and the office was abandoned several hours ago. It was standing at last report.

I judge the value of property destroyed is greater than at Chicago, last year, although fewer buildings have been burned.

We are concentrating men and material from all quarters by special trains, and hope to be able to handle considerable business to-morrow and to restore our facilities rapidly.

William Orton, President.

Boston, Nov. 10.—9 a. m.—Buildings are being blown up on Lyndall and Congress streets. The Post Office, on Congress street, will probably go with most of the street. Marines from the Navy Yard are on duty in the streets.

Boston, Nov. 10.—4 a. m.—The fire has reached dimensions that simply defy description, and people of Boston find themselves in danger of their lives; the loss of houses and other property being now scarcely thought of.

Every street in the neighborhood of the fire is thronged by people, all endeavoring to save a few valuables, as they flee towards Tremont and Court streets, where the fire is supposed to be unable to reach. But there is no telling where this awful torrent ot heat and flames will stop, as the wind has already risen to a gale, and it seems to have no positive direction or current.

As the flames increase in intensity and power the very atmosphere lends additional fury to the wind, which rises, as it were, in our midst, and goes rolling over the track of the fire, hurling dense showers of fiery sparks into the air, only to send them over that portion of the city still untouched.

The rumbling noise of the torrent of flame is now and then relieved by the detonation of masses of gunpowder which have been placed in untouched edifices in the apparent track of the fire, and the awful scene is rendered more fearful and appalling by the appearance of fragments of these demolished houses, as they fly upward in the air.

The note of preparation for the worst has been sounded everywhere; consequently the aggregate loss will be greatly lessened by the prompt removal of all portable goods. The greatest difficulty, however, is experienced by merchants in procuring necessary means of transportation, as the horses are nearly all ill with the disease that has so afflicted the larger cities of the Union. Fabulous prices are being paid for such services, and yet the demand is far greater than the supply.

"How will it end?" every one is asking, though I hardly dare to put the question to myself. It seems to me that if it cannot be conquered now, there is no reason to think that it will be until it reaches the water, in which case it will sweep through Dock Square, taking Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market, thence continuing its way toward the shipping at Commercial and Lewis wharves, and so up the harbor.

I am sorry to say that Boston is no better than other cities, for in the midst of the terror and confusion that exist in our streets, thieves are busy at work and frequent arrests are being made. Indeed, it is difficult to tell friend from foe, and many owners are compelled to see their valuables carried off by unknown desperadoes without venturing to remonstrate or stop lawless proceedings.

The police do all they can to protect property, but the multitude prevent their doing much, and so they content themselves with making arrests whenever possible.

Nearly 200 men and boys have been already locked up, and also several women. All of these prisoners are of the lowest class, and come from the purlieus of the city.

The firemen from Newburyport, Lowell, Woburn, Chelsea, Cambridge, Charleston, New Bedford, and other places, promptly responded to the call for aid made by our city authorities, and despatches are constantly coming in announcing their departure by special trains, that have been started over the various lines by the railroad companies; but before they can arrive, the greater part of the business section of the city will be destroyed, together with immense stores of valuable goods.

There is a rumor, which I have no means of verifying at present, that the fire is extending southward.

There are reports that the Worcester and Old Colony Depots are in danger. If this is the case, the fire must have taken a backward course of nearly half a mile along Lincoln (South) and Federal streets. This is a section entirely filled up with tenement houses, mostly of wood, which seem to me to be a strong reason for believing the statement to be correct. The flames cannot go far in this direction, however, as they will soon come to water dividing Boston proper from South Boston.

The two railroad depots spoken of are new ones, and the loss in that quarter will be a very heavy one.

It is rumored that several lives have been lost in the flames, though, of course, there can be no certainty of the fact. It is very probable, however, as the rapid progress of the flames could scarcely have occurred without some of the thousands of panic-stricken people being engulfed in the fiery vortex.

As I passed through the neighborhood of the fire, rumors were rife that some charred bodies had been found, but I could not obtain any confirmation of the fact.

The fire has been so little dependent upon the wind, that I cannot call any place in the city safe. It has not got above Tremont street, however, or gone toward the West or South ends, but when one has seen, as I have, stone buildings that we called wholly fire-proof, go down before the flames like tinder-boxes, he cannot say that any part of the town will resist the fiery element.

Boston, Nov. 10.—5 a. m.—The scene at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets down toward Federal, and up in the direction of Washington street, was a terrible one. Nobody could stand within three blocks of the burning masses, so the fire had full possession of the buildings within its grasp. As each edifice caught fire from its neighbor, the flames seemed to devour the contents in a single moment, and so the torrent of flame grew in strength and power with terrible velocity. Falling roofs were sinking every minute and carried down with them floors, one by one, until the walls became isolated, and also fell with a crash. Whole blocks of buildings disappeared in this manner, crumbling up like so much cardboard. Huge masses of material choked the streets, and taking fire, created a solid body of flame. Fire engines were utterly useless, for no human being could stand near enough to send streams of water where they were needed to do service. The firemen are utterly exhausted already, and unless help speedily arrives, they will be compelled to desist. We are expecting trains to arrive every moment from Portland and Springfield with more assistance, though they cannot safely run up to the city.

It is a terrible Sabbath that is dawning upon Boston, and we cannot tell when or where the work of destruction will cease. It is safe to say that the fire will not be checked until the day has far advanced, even if the effort be successful then.

It is impossible to give you any more details relative to the losses that have been sustained since the list sent you was made up. People talk of losses in millions as readily now as they did of thousands at midnight.

Men and women from every part of the city came from their homes to see the fire, but before they reached the vicinity the confusion that existed in all of the leading streets, gave them an impression of terror few will ever forget. It was, indeed, a startling scene for those who arrived on the ground after midnight, for new-comers had made no preparation, and were utterly bewildered by the confused noises and the distraction that existed among those who, having large interests at stake, had been present at the fire from an early hour.

Boston, Nov. 10.—At 11:35 the fire is still raging with unabated fury. Boynton.

Boston, Nov. 10—12:15 p. m.—Reports are contradictory, but it is said the fire is now under control.

The Post Office is in danger. The buildings adjoining it are on fire.

The telegraph office is now in the Providence depot.

The Atlantic cable circuits are not interrupted by the fire. There is an extra circuit by way of Montreal and Portland, should the Boston routes fail.

Boston, 1.30 p. m.—It is now confidently believed that the fire is under control, the loss, if no more buildings are burned, will not fall short of 200,000,000, and will perhaps exceed that figure 50,000,000.

New York, 1.30 p. m.

To Anson Stager:

Present bounds of fire at 1.30 p. m.: Central, Broad, Bedford, both sides of Summer, Washington, Milk, Devonshire, Water, Congress, Lindall and Kilby streets. It is believed the fire is under contsol and will not extend beyond these limits.

Wm. Orton.

[*For later despatches, see First Page.*]

Invitation Accepted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 9.—The invitation issued by St. Louis to European capitalists to visit the Western States, and inspect Missouri and its metropolis, has been accepted already by F. C. E. Griffin, banker, of Wolverhampton; Mr. Lorsent, representative of Belgian capitalists; Mr. Gankroger, spinner and manufacturer, of Todmarden, Lancashire; H. Gillespie, of the great lace manufacturing firm of Perry & Co., Nottingham, representatives of Rothschilds, Barings and several others interested in various extensive enterprises. Early next spring all these parties will visit St. Louis, preceded in the meantime by a few among the number. The subjects of colonization and mineral resources will be examined by these moneyed visitors, who mean business and not a splurge. English capitalists are also interested in the fact that American railways return 15 per cent on the investment, and that subject also is to be looked into.

Liberal Republican Meeting in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 9.—The Hamilton County Liberal Republicans held a meeting this afternoon, 120 persons present, mostly representative men. General Brinkerhoff made a speech. Resolutions were adopted reiterating the belief in the correctness of the Liberal Republican principles, except as to the tariff, which the meeting held should be for revenue only. They resolved to maintain the organization and to appoint 20 delegates to attend the Columbus Conference on the 15th inst. between the State Executive Committees of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TONNAGE DUES ON CANADIAN VESSELS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—At the last session of Congress there was some discussion in the Senate Committee on Commerce relative to the propriety of passing a bill abolishing the tonnage dues on the vessels engaged in trade on the western lakes and owned in Canada. The discovery was not then made that our treaty with Belgium, made in 1858, virtually placed the whole question of tonnage dues outside of the hands of the Government, where parties saw fit to protest against their payment. However, as this is only a matter of implication, it is proposed to accomplish the abolition of the duties by direct legislation, and the Treasury Department will make a recommendation to that effect.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER.

The *Patriot* newspaper (Democrat), Congressional organ here, will publish its last edition on Monday, such being the decision of the stockholders at their meeting to-day. This enterprise started with a capital of $100,000 about two years ago, nine-tenths of which has been sunk in its various vicissitudes. Since then it has been under several managements, none of whom seemed to have discovered the art of keeping it from sinking money.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Numerous Government officials have come to the conclusion that the present mode of examination of applicants for clerkships in the Departments, under the Civil Service rules, is supplying these offices with very inferior material for clerks, and some even who have charge of the work of examination of applicants pronounce the system a fraud on the Government.

PATENT DECISION.

The Commissioner of Patents has recently decided that the one to invent a new and useful device is entled to the protection of a patent, even if its production was accidental, and not appreciated at the time, and that mere duplication is not invention.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano, having improved his health, will return here on Tuesday. General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, arrived here to-day. Judge Morton, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, will return from Alabama to the Post Office Department to-morrow, and it is expected that all of the principal officers who have been absent the greater part of the summer will return during the coming week and resume their duties.

It is announced that General Grant will not be able to visit his infirm father at Covington, Kentucky, next week, as promised, but that his visit may possibly be deferred several weeks. The President will leave here to-morrow evening, for Philadelphia, to attend the funeral of General Meade, and will return on Tuesday. The President will not be the guest of Colonel Forney during this visit.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CANARDS.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The report that J. M. Langston (colored) will be appointed Solicitor General in place of Colonel Bristow, is untrue. The successor of Bristow is already selected, but his name will not be publicly known until it is officially announced.

The report that John A. Bingham will be appointed Minister to Russia is also untrue.

COULD NOT BRING SUIT.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day refused to grant an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works from collecting special assessments upon property for street improvements, the decision being based mainly upon technical grounds that the plaintiffs could not bring suit.

YELLOWSTONE EXPLORATION.

Secretary of the Interior Cowan, to-day, received a telegrrm from Professor F. V. Hayden, announcing his arrival at Philadelphia, having returned from his season's work in conducting the geological survey of the Yellowstone country.

BIG INDIANS IN CUSTODY.

Major Alvord, Special Indian Commissioner, has written the Secretary of the Interior that Satante and Big Tree, who were taken from prison at Huntsville, Texas, and escorted to St. Louis in company with a delegation of Arrapahoes, Commanches, and Kiowas, are still detained by the United States Marshal in St. Louis, and that the garrison of Texas complains of the action of the Government in not returning them to the custody of the Texas State officers.

GENERAL MEADE.

Preparations for the Funeral of the Distinguished Dead.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—Last evening the Council's committee, having the funeral of the late General Meade in charge, met General Drum, who has temporary charge of the military preparations, and the route of the procession was decided upon. There will, it is believed, be no hearse in the line, but the casket will be either carried or conveyed on a gun-carriage. There will be at the grave a firing party of thirty men. General McDowell arrived in the city at a late hour last night.

The arrangements for the funeral of General Meade are nearly complete. General McDowell states that a detachment of 400 regular troops, composed of details of the artillery, cavalry, and engineer corps, will arrive to-morrow night from New York, and with them six artillery horses, three drivers, and non-commissioned officers. The horses are to be attached to a caisson to be furnished by our local militia. Upon it, the casket containing the remains will be placed. The body will be carried from the late residence of General Meade to St. Mark's Church. Sixteen privates in the United States Army will bear the casket under command of two non-commissioned officers. The usual services of the Episcopal Church for the dead will be held. After the services the body will be placed upon the caisson, and, with civic and military escort, conveyed to its final resting place.

The Committee of the Council have decided to make use of the steamer Undine to convey the remains from the landing at Fairmount to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

New York, Nov. 9.—Four batteries of the First United States Artillery, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Closson, are ordered to Philadelphia, to attend the funeral of General Meade.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 9.—Governor Parker has issued a circular to the State officers, calling attention to the death of General Meade, in which he refers in patriotic terms to his fame as a soldier, and recommends that the various State departments be closed on the day of the funeral.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—General McDowell, in charge of the funeral of General Meade, issued an order to-night giving the programme of the funeral cortege on Monday morning. It has been finally decided to take the body from the Park to Laurel Hill by boat. The customary salute of three volleys will be fired upon the boat leaving the landing. Minute guns will be fired in the park until the boat reaches the cemetery. Services will take place at 11 a. m. The pall-bearers are Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major Generals Humphreys, Parke, and Wright, Rear Admirals Turner and Lardner, Commodores Scott and Mullany.

UTAH.

Miscellaneous News of the Territory.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 9.—The great trespass suit of the Emma Mining Company *vs.* the Illinois Tunnel Company was decided to-day by the jury in favor of the plaintiff, with nominal damages of $5,000. This practically settles the whole question of title, although for some days it has been understood that the Emma Company have bought the tunnel. The issue involved millions of dollars.

A mass meeting will be held next Tuesday night for congratulation on the re-election of Grant.

The rumors set afloat in the East by Tom Fitch, that there would be trouble and bloodshed between the Gentiles and the Mormons during the next two or three months, is utterly unfounded. Never was there less apprehension of difficulty than now.

The most extensive preparations are being made on the Union Pacific Railroad to prevent a snow blockade this winter.

Further Details of the Loss of the Steamer Katie.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Despatches received at a late hour last night state that the steamer Katie, which was sunk at Helena, Ark., yesterday morning, had broken in two and would prove a total loss. The first news received of the disaster indicated that she would be easily raised, and her damages slight, but it seems that while the freight was being removed she broke in two amidships. She originally cost nearly $200,000, was partly owned by Captain Cannon, her commander, and insured for $60,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices.

She had 375 bales of cotton, 350 boxes of cheese, and 80 barrels of whiskey, shipped here and insured in open policies to the consignors.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—A despatch from Helena, Ark., says that the cargo of the Katie was saved except the cotton in the hold, which will be slightly damaged but ultimately saved. The machinery, furniture, and state-rooms of the boat are all that can be saved.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CLAFLIN-WOODHULL TRIAL.

New York, Nov. 9.—The trial of W… Claflin, and Blood for libelling Mr. L… Challis is progressing slowly, with the … the evidence strongly against the defen… Mr. Challis' testimony admits that he was occasional caller on the Claflin family, who … tivated him until they thought they knew … cient about him to extract $200 by blackmail; they wrote an article assailing his character, showed it to him, but he defied them. … father of Mrs. Woodhull was a w… to-day. He testified that he … at his daughter's house, … place. He was present when Blood … others talked about the publication of … regarding Challis; heard Blood read the … referred to. Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C… were in the room. It was about ten days before the publication of the article. The evening before the arrest of Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie Claflin I told my children that they would … into trouble, and that they had better … till Monday. Blood told me to shut up my withered mouth. "We believe in free-love principles and we publish them." Blood wrote the paper.

The counsel for defence, W. Howe, has sought to intimidate the witnesses for the prosecution asking them indecent questions about their personal habits, and has been sharply rebuked and curbed by the Judge. A curious crowd of Spiritualists and erratic individuals are present each day as spectators in this case.

WHAT THE "WORLD" SAYS.

The *World*, having hastened back to free trade, is now rushing for what it considers solid Democratic ground. It says: "It is too evident that the Greeley canvass was a prodigious blunder. It has repelled three honest Democrats for every Liberal Republican gained. The … political philosophy of the candidate was … sulting rebuke to the cherished … of the Democratic party. We … not surprised that so many staunch Democrats refrained from voting. … only surprise is that the great body of the party was so obedient to discipline as to support, … the authority of the Baltimore Convention, … candidate whose ingrained hostility to Democracy is attested by his every utterance during more than thirty years of political activity. The *World* is now prepared to admit … Democracy of New Jersey, of whom 2,000 … not vote on Tuesday last.

THE CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

The portraits in the City Hall and the Fire Department apparatus having been barely saved on several occasions from the clutches of the city creditors, the question came up to-day whether Comptroller Green must go to prison or not. He was ordered, five months ago, by Judge Ingraham, to pay $700, balance of salary to a Supervisor's clerk, who sued the Controller; not having settled, a motion was argued at length, to-day, before Judge Fancher, in the Supreme Court, to commit Mr. Green to prison for not obeying the *mandamus*. The Controller's counsel … plainly that only $500 remained in the Treasury to the credit of the Supervisors, and it was a physical impossibility to settle a bill for … with this amount. The Judge took the … under advisement, and the Controller … from prison till Monday, at least.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

New York, Nov. 9.—At the annual dinner given by the Mercantile Library Association … evening, Charles O'Conor delivered a speech on the progress of the Reform movement in the metropolis. He concluded with the sentiment: "General Dix and Francis Kernan—and both alike with integrity unquestioned, and … above reproach, they were fit rivals for a high station. We trust they have inaugurated … in candidacy." [Applause.] Addresses were also made by William E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. … Rev. H. W. Beecher, and others.

THE BEECHER MEMORIAL.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night the Committee on Beecher Memorial reported that $5,000 had been raised for the proposed Bethel and Navy Missions.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

George Bliss, Jr., and General Henry … are mentioned in connection with the succession… ship of United States District Attorney Noah Davis.

FIRE.

A fire in Twenty-eighth street, extending to Twenty-seventh street, this morning, burned Dean's stair-building factory, Brassington's planing mill, Macy's packing-box factory, Martin's machine shop, Welch's planing mill, a large tenement house, a grocery and a dwelling house. The loss is $80,000.

WANTS HIS SALARY.

In the Supreme Court to-day James W. McDonnell applied for an order committing Controller Green for contempt in not obeying a *mandamus* ordering the payment of McDonnell's salary as assistant in the office of the Board of Supervisors. The Controller's counsel claimed that he could only pay the money which had been appropriated. Decision reserved.

A LARGE FAILURE.

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FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

A Prominent Lady of St. Louis Seeks Damages for Being Deprived of Her Franchise.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—On the 15th of October, Miss Virginia T. Minor, of this city, applied at one of the registering offices to be registered as a voter, and her request was refused on the ground that the Constitution of Missouri provides that only male citizens are entitled to vote. To-day, Mrs. Minor, joined by her husband, as the law requires, entered suit, in the Circuit Court, against Reese Rapperson, the Registrar, claiming damages in the sum of $10,000. The plaintiff's petition protests against the decision of the Registrar; declares the constitution of Missouri in conflict with the constitution of the United States, and cites several sections thereof, especially the Fourteenth Amendment, to substantiate her claim to citizenship. Mrs. Minor is the wife of Francis Minor, a highly respectable lawyer of this city, at present the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State. He has been an active worker in the woman's movement, and brings this suit to test the claims of woman to the elective franchise, and will carry it, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court. The case will be argued by Judge John M. Krum, and the result will be looked for with great interest by this community.

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San Francisco Items.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Serious charges are made against the employe of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, involving large sums of money. Governor Booth is in the city. The investigation commences to-day.

Brothertons, the forgers, have not yet gone to State Prison. They say they were betrayed to the police.

Fatal Editorial Shooting Affray.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9.—Lafayette W. Graves, editor of the Lexington, Mo., *Intelligencer*, was shot and instantly killed by Edwin Turner, publisher of the *Register* of that city. Political difficulties was the cause. Turner was arrested and brought to Kansas City by the Sheriff, for fear of violence by the citizens. There is great excitement at Lexington, and further violence is apprehended.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 9.—Mr. Gladstone wi… le to attend the Lord Mayor's banq… r, and Lord Granville will probably … the toast of "Her Majesty's Govern…

A colonial question having arisen … gland and Portugal, both parties hav… resort to arbitration for its settlem… ve selected President Thiers as arbitr…

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SPAIN.

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MEXICO.

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—Matamoras … ceived here from President Lerdo … inister of Foreign Relations, state … exican Frontier Commission will st… stigate all complaints as to cattle-steal… at the Mexican Government will aid … e United States in putting an end to … rbances. The Mexican Government is … foster internal improvements, to … exico and the United States, and to en… reign immigration.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 9.—At the village of Mon… hile miners were at work in a mine, an… on of fire-damp took place, causing th… thirty-eight of them.

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The National Assembly will assemble … illes on Monday, when it is expecte… iers' message will be read. The Gove… ll make no suggestions whatever in … the proposed Electoral law, but will le… tire subject to the Assembly. Fifty m… the Assembly belonging to the Party … ght to-day visited Count De Chambord.

CANADA.

Quebec, Nov. 9.—The ship Argo, hence … th of September, with lumber, was aba… ses, and the Captain and two me… owned. Heavy weather has driven ma… s ashore.

SAXONY.

New York, Nov. 9.—A London speci… at six cases of cholera have appe… resden. Up to Sunday, three of the… oved fatal. Two of those who died … mericans—a child and a young lady … lice authorities state that the disease i… olera morbus. The first case came … th.

Dresden, Nov. 9.—The festivities in the … of the golden wedding of the Kin… ueen of Saxony continue with the greate… usiasm. The Emperor and Empress of … any, who were here at the commence… rly in the week, but returned to Berlin … rived in Dresden to be present at the bl… the royal couple in the Cathedral to-m…

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—The Levant … s suspended for two months in conse… the publications of satirical articles up… ficient water supply of Constantinople.

An English steamer arrived here on W… y last from Malta, having on board … ves to be disposed of here. A very … ve trade is carried on between Tripo… onstantinople *via*. Malta.

WALL STREET.

…eview of the Money, Bond, S… Gold, and Produce Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 9.—In financial circles … e past week dulness has been general. … residential election had been complete… ipated, but the apathy that followed Tue… ntest disappointed many, who had arran… long of stocks and short of gold. … ve declined and gold advanced in conse… the unfavorable accounts from Europe, … resent money as active in L… d securities lower, both at London and … erdam. The events of the week, the… ve been unsatisfactory to the great m… erators in Wall street. In regard to the … uation at London and Amsterdam, but … definitely known here. It is generally co… , even by foreign bankers, that mon… ry active in London at the rates in the … rket. The cable announces that the rate o… unt of the Bank of England has advance… nt, and that it is now 7 per cent. The eff… is expected to be a check of importation … vent the Bank's supply of coin flowing … France and Germany. The present dis… of the Bank of England is higher th… y time since 1866, when the rate was adv… y 11, to 10 per cent in consequence o… ilure of Overend, Guarney & Co., and … eek merchants.

The monetary market has not been affect… counts from abroad, and the supply of … l offering on call throughout the wee… en ample for the wants of borrowers, at … der the legal rate of interest. In the … unt market, prime business notes have … en taken at 9 to 12 per cent on the street, … banks, applications for discount con… ge.

Foreign exchanges were heavy and low… high borrowing rates for cash gold, … erwards became strong, and advanced.

The gold speculation was inclined to … right after the election, but later … oved. The two extremes of the week … 1⅛ and 113¾, with the highest price cu… day.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

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STOCKS.

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Milwaukee, Nov. 9.—The horse epide… section is spreading rapidly. It is … mated there are from 200 to 250 cases i… and vicinity. With the exception of a … cases in the Star Transport… pany stables and a few light … the different livery stables, none of … portation companies', street car compa… Fire Department stables have been atta… disease exists in a very mild form, an…

was saved except the cotton in the hold, which will be slightly damaged but ultimately saved. The machinery, furniture, and state-room of the boat are all that can be saved.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CLAFLIN-WOODHULL TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The trial of Woodhull, Claflin, and Blood for libelling Mr. Luther Challis is progressing slowly, with the drift of the evidence strongly against the defendants. Mr. Challis' testimony admits that he was an occasional caller on the Claflin family, who cultivated him until they thought they knew sufficient about him to extract $200 by blackmailing; they wrote an article assailing his character, showed it to him, but he defied them. The father of Mrs. Woodhull was a witness to-day. He testified that he met ... at his daughter's house, 23 Irving place. He was present when Blood and others talked about the publication of an article regarding Challis; heard Blood read the article referred to. Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie Claflin were in the room. It was about ten days before the publication of the article. The evening before the arrest of Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie Claflin I told my children that they would get into trouble, and that they had better go away till Monday. Blood told me to shut up my old withered mouth. "We believe in free-love principles and we publish them." Blood wrote for the paper.

The counsel for defence, W. F. Howe, has sought to intimidate the witnesses for the prosecution by asking them indecent questions about their personal habits, and has been sharply rebuked and curbed by the Judge. A curious crowd of Spiritualists and erratic individuals are present each day as spectators in this case.

WHAT THE "WORLD" SAYS.

The *World*, having hastened back to free trade, is now rushing for what it considers solid Democratic ground. It says: "It is too evident now that the Greeley canvass was a prodigious blunder. It has repelled three honest Democrats for every Liberal Republican gained. The whole political philosophy of the candidate was an insulting rebuke to the cherished ideas of the Democratic party. We are not surprised that so many true staunch Democrats refrained from voting. The only surprise is that the great body of the party was so obedient to discipline as to support, on the authority of the Baltimore Convention, a candidate whose ingrained hostility to Democracy is attested by his every utterance during more than thirty years of political activity. The *World* is now prepared to admire the Democracy of New Jersey, of whom 20,000 did not vote on Tuesday last.

THE CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

The portraits in the City Hall and the Fire Department apparatus having been barely saved on several occasions from the clutches of the city creditors, the question came up to-day whether Comptroller Green must go to prison or not. He was ordered, five months ago, by Judge Ingraham, to pay $700, the balance of salary to a Supervisor's clerk, who had sued the Controller; not having settled it, a motion was argued at length, to-day, before Judge Fancher, in the Supreme Court, to commit Mr. Green to prison for not obeying the *mandamus*. The Controller's counsel stated plainly that only $500 remained in the Treasury to the credit of the Supervisors, and it was a physical impossibility to settle a bill for $700 with this amount. The Judge took the papers under advisement, and the Controller is safe from prison till Monday, at least.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—At the annual dinner given by the Mercantile Library Association, last evening, Charles O'Conor delivered a speech on the progress of the Reform movement in the metropolis. He concluded with the sentiment: "General Dix and Francis Kernan—endowed alike with integrity unquestioned, and morals above reproach, they were fit rivals for a high station. We trust they have inaugurated an era of candidacy." [Applause.] Addresses were also made by William E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and others.

THE BEECHER MEMORIAL.

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, the Committee on Beecher Memorial reported that $5,000 had been raised for the proposed Bethel and Navy Missions.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

George Bliss, Jr., and General Henry Davies are mentioned in connection with the successorship of United States District Attorney Noah Davis.

FIRE.

A fire in Twenty-eighth street, extending to Twenty-seventh street, this morning, burned ...'s stair-building factory, Brassington's planing mill, Macy's packing-box factory, Mar...'s machine shop, Welch's planing mill, a large tenement house, a grocery and a dwelling house. The loss is $80,000.

WANTS HIS SALARY.

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FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Mr. Gladstone will be unable to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet this year, and Lord Granville will probably respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Government."

A colonial question having arisen between England and Portugal, both parties have agreed to resort to arbitration for its settlement, and have selected President Thiers as arbitrator.

The civic parade incident to the Lord Mayor's Day is now in progress, and being witnessed by thousands. The weather is ..., but indicates a foggy afternoon. The anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales is also being enthusiastically celebrated. Business is suspended. The Stock Exchange and other public places are closed. There will be a display of fire-works this evening.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 per cent, and is now 7 per cent.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—The Republican members of the Cortes propose to demand of the Government the immediate emancipation of all slaves. Their plan provides for the indemnification of the slave-owners in Cuba at the rate of 1,000 pesetas per head, and in Porto Rico at 1,500 pesetas.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the abolition of compulsory service in the Spanish navy.

It is said the Government has consented to allow the transmission over the Spanish telegraph lines, of cipher despatches destined for foreign countries.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Matamoras letters, received here from President Lerdo and the Minister of Foreign Relations, state that the Mexican Frontier Commission will strictly investigate all complaints as to cattle-stealing, and that the Mexican Government will aid that of the United States in putting an end to all disturbances. The Mexican Government is resolved to foster internal improvements, to connect Mexico and the United States, and to encourage foreign immigration.

FRANCE.

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PARIS, Nov. 9.—*Le Bien Publique*, the ministerial organ, denies the report that an interview has taken place between Theirs and Gambetta, or that there has been any agreement upon the difference between the two statesmen on Constitutional questions.

The National Assembly will assemble at Versailles on Monday, when it is expected that Thiers' message will be read. The Government will make no suggestions whatever in relation to the proposed Electoral law, but will leave the entire subject to the Assembly. Fifty members of the Assembly belonging to the Party of the Right to-day visited Count De Chambord.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—The ship Argo, hence on the 8th of September, with lumber, was abandoned at sea, and the Captain and two men were drowned. Heavy weather has driven many vessels ashore.

SAXONY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A London special says that six cases of cholera have appeared at Dresden. Up to Sunday, three of them had proved fatal. Two of those who died were Americans—a child and a young lady. The police authorities state that the disease is only cholera morbus. The first case came from ...th.

DRESDEN, Nov. 9.—The festivities in the celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony continue with the greatest enthusiasm. The Emperor and Empress of Germany, who were here at the commencement, early in the week, but returned to Berlin again, arrived in Dresden to be present at the blessing of the royal couple in the Cathedral to-morrow.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—The *Levant Herald* is suspended for two months in consequence of the publications of satirical articles upon the deficient water supply of Constantinople.

An English steamer arrived here on Wednesday last from Malta, having on board twenty slaves to be disposed of here. A very brisk slave trade is carried on between Tripola and Constantinople *via*. Malta.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In financial circles during the past week dulness has been general. The Presidential election had been completely anticipated, but the apathy that followed Tuesday's contest disappointed many, who had arranged to go long of stocks and short of gold. Stocks have declined and gold advanced in consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Europe, which represent money as active in London and securities lower, both at London and Amsterdam. The events of the week, therefore, have been unsatisfactory to the great mass of operators in Wall street. In regard to the real situation at London and Amsterdam, but little is definitely known here. It is generally conceded, even by foreign bankers, that money is very active in London at the rates in the open market. The cable announces that the rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 per cent, and that it is now 7 per cent. The effect of this is expected to be a check of importations, and prevent the Bank's supply of coin flowing so fast to France and Germany. The present discount rate of the Bank of England is higher than at any time since 1866, when the rate was advanced, May 11, to 10 per cent in consequence of the failure of Overend, Guerney & Co., and the ... merchants.

The monetary market has not been affected by accounts from abroad, and the supply of capital offering on call throughout the week has been ample for the wants of borrowers, at and under the legal rate of interest. In the discount market, prime business notes have been taken at 9 to 12 per cent on the street. At the banks, applications for discount continue large.

Foreign exchanges were heavy and lower on the high borrowing rates for cash gold, but afterwards became strong, and advanced.

The gold speculation was inclined to weakness right after the election, but later improved. The two extremes of the week were 112⅝ and 113¾, with the highest price current to-day.

The stock market during the week was irregular and erratic, and in the main the movement has been downward.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $8,697,573; produce exports, $5,227,617, and specie exports, $...,992.

The bank statement is unfavorable. The ... loss of legal-tenders caused considerable comment. During the week the loans have decreased $600,800; circulation decreased, $3,100; deposits decreased, $999,700; legal-tenders decreased, $3,475,500; specie increased, $1,535,600.

MONEY.

Money closed easy to-day at 6@7 on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was stronger and higher, with increased activity.

STOCKS.

The stock market closed up weak at the decline.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Government bonds closed strong at the best rates of the week.

PRODUCE.

Flour was dull and heavy. The large arrivals in absence of freight room check inquiry for export. The trade and provincial dealers are buying sparingly. No. 2 and superfine are more freely offered, and heavy at the decline. At the close the market was heavy for low and medium grades, with a moderate local demand. In wheat there was more steadiness among the light arrivals and the advance in gold, but the absence of freight room checks the shipping demand. The market closes easier, owing to the advance in freights. The millers hold off. Common winter is tame; choice firm and not common white. Pork was quiet, but steady in a jobbing way. About 400 barrels mess sold at $16, and 25 barrels at $16.12½. Mess in a wholesale way is ... at $16 cash. Cut meats quiet at the late prices. Bacon quiet, but firm, at 8⅜c for long clear. The market was also firm for future. Lard only moderately active.

The Horse Disease.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—The horse epidemic in this section is spreading rapidly. It is now estimated there are from 200 to 250 cases in this city and vicinity. With the exception of six or ... cases in the Star Transportation Company stables and a few light cases in different livery stables, none of the transportation companies', street car companies', or Fire Department stables have been attacked. The disease exists in a very mild form, and the veterinary surgeons say that all cases which have yet appeared have quickly yielded to proper care and the application of the necessary remedies. A few cases are reported at Greenfield, Oshkosh, and other places in Central and Western Wisconsin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The horse disease has reached its height. No cars are running. There is hardly a horse on the streets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—The horses of this city have "got it" at last. A number belonging to the Street Railway Company have been withdrawn from the road, and it is only a question of time when all will be.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—The horse disease has made its appearance in the city. One of our livery stable men has all of his horses down with it, and at another none of the equines have shown any symptoms of it. At one of the stables the proprietor said he was giving his horses quinine, as he thought it was fever and ague they have.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—About fifty cases of the epizootic have appeared in this city so far, most of them in private stables, with the exception of one or two cases. On the Pendleton route the street-car horses have not been attacked. The United States Express people are using mules, they having received orders not to work their horses. The weather is clear and pleasant.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 9.—Sporadic cases of the horse disease have been noticed in this city and Normal, some of them being quite clearly defined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The horse disease is abating. Horses are again seen in the thoroughfares. The railroad companies have replaced a few cars on their lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The horse disease is rapidly disappearing. Most of the street cars have resumed their regular trips.

THE ELECTION.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—The campaign in this city closed to-night with a torch-light procession, and, as it was in the beginning of the campaign, so it was in the end, devoid of enthusiasm. But very few business houses were illuminated, and no private residences along the line of march. The State House was partially illuminated. Not even the Post Office Building was lighted up, where the faithful live and draw their rations. It is probable that they have been bled so freely during the campaign that they did not care to respond to this demand. The affair as a big demonstration was a failure. The banquet given at the Wigwam to the Tanners was very creditable to those engaged in its preparation, but it is doubted if some were not disgusted with the miscellaneous mingling of black and whites around the table. The blacks in the contest for the possession of the table and its good things, were too much for their white brethren. Toasts were given and responded to by the successful candidates, and the end came at last and many men who have been living on their rations meted out to them by the Grant Campaign Committee will find themselves with their occupations gone.

Gundlach, Liberal, in the Forty-second District, is elected to the State Senate.

There seems to be a settled conviction here that Governor Oglesby will meet with more opposition for the Senatorship than he anticipates. It is known that, in addition to Washburne, Cullom has strong aspirations to go to the Upper House, and it is said is laying his plans to capture the Legislature from Oglesby. There is no doubt of a lively fight.

PAXTON, Ill., Nov. 9.—Ford County gives Grant 953 majority; Oglesby, 744 majority; Fort, for Congress 695 majority; Strong, for the Senate, 633 majority. Representatives—Pollock, Bullard, and Middlecoff are elected from this district.

YORKVILLE, Nov. 9.—Kendall County vote—official: Grant, 1,618; Greeley, 369; Oglesby, 1,613; Koerner, 399; Beveridge, 1,617; Black, 395; Harlow, 1,616; Rummel 397; Lippincott, 1,617; O'Hara, 396; Rutz, 1,618; Lanphier, 397; Edsall, 1,617; Eustace, 397; Congress, Corwin, 1,607; Parks, 409; Hollenback, 5,201; Armstrong, 1,124; Roy, 2,329.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 9.—The Representative vote in this district stands thus: Sawyer (Republican), 6,737; Sheridan (Republican), 6,676; Collins (Liberal), 5,500; Dale (Temperance), 4,369; Wenger (Democrat), 2,419.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 9.—During a grand jollification of the Republican party in this city last night, Mr. H. Oberly, Democratic Representative-elect from this district, and editor of the Cairo *Bulletin*, the recognized organ of the Democratic party in Southern Illinois, in front of the *Bulletin* office, made a speech to the Tanners, in which he formally renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party, and complimented President Grant and the Republican party in the highest terms. He declared himself independent of party dictation hereafter.

MT. CARROLL, Ill. Nov. 9.—The following is the official vote of Carroll county: Grant, 1,968; Greeley, 614; O'Conor, 7; Oglesby, 1,962; Koerner, 686; Wright, 4; Beveridge, 1,973; Black, 678; Harlan, 1,978; O'Hara, 674; Westerman, 4; Rutz, 1,979; Lanphier, 673; Adsall, 1,979; Eustace, 674; Burchard, 1,982; Densmore, 674; Warner, 1,978; Goddard, 674; Patterson, 1,979; Elkenson, 673; Shaw, 2,914; Efner, 2,949½; McPherran, 2,024½; Trumble, 1,076; Smith, 673. Vatney Armour is elected States Attorney, David B. Smith Circuit Clerk; Geo. P. Sutton Sheriff, and L. W. Bemis, Coroner.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9.—As the returns come in they justify the first estimate of 15,000 Republican majority in the State. The following official majorities, in addition to those sent last night, are received: Dane County, Grant, 361 majority; Hazleton, Republican, for Congress, 78; Sauk County, Grant, 1,348; Hazleton, Republican, for Congress, 1,303; Marquette, Greeley, 267; Carson, Democrat, for Congress, 287; Winnebago, Grant, 1,311; Sawyer, Republican, for Congress, 930.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Official and reported returns from ninety-one counties of this State give Greeley 59,194; Grant, 36,387—Greeley's majority, 22,807. The State Senate will probably have 10 Democratic majority, and the House 46 Democratic majority. The Congressional delegation will probably stand as follows: First District—Stanard, Republican; Second—Wells, Democrat; Third—Stone, Democrat; Fourth—Hatcher (in this district there was no opposition); Fifth—Sevy, Republican; Sixth—Havens, Republican; Seventh—Crittenden, Democrat; Eighth—Comings, Democrat; Ninth—Parker, Republican; Tenth—Hyde, Republican; Eleventh—Clark, Democrat; Twelfth—Glover, Democrat; Thirteenth—Buckner, Democrat. Sixty-nine counties give Woodson, Democrat, for Governor, 48,755; Henderson, 35,551.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 9.—The Republicans made great demonstrations here to-night, in glorification of the re-election of Grant and Congressman Parker. A salute of 37 guns was fired. Speeches were made by Parker and several local speakers. Parker's majority in this district is 151. Probably $20,000 changed hands here on his election.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Forty-eight parishes outside of New Orleans give Grant a net majority of 5,114. In the Parish of Orleans 10,705 votes counted give Greeley a net majority of 4,693. Grant's net majority, as far as heard from, is 421. Kellogg, outside of the city, runs nearly 2,000 behind Grant. The total vote of the Parish of New Orleans is estimated at 37,500.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov 9.—The returns are too meagre to give with certainty the result. The State is conceded to Greeley by 20,000. The entire Congressional delegation is entirely conceded, Giddings being the only one in doubt. The Democrats claim two-thirds in the House and a majority in the Senate. The Democratic majority in Galveston County is 1,160; Austin, 300; Arkansas, 105 Republican majority, Fort Bend County, 790.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9.—Outside polls were set up at Tuesday's election in Franklin, Pope, Hotspring, Clark, Independence, Scott, Mort, and perhaps other counties by the Reform Republicans. By the returns from these polls the Reform State Central Committee claims the election of Brooks. At the regular polls, Baxter is over 3,000 ahead in the forty counties heard from.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 9.—The returns of the Presidential vote in all but seven towns give Grant 40,344; Greeley, 10,706; O'Conor, 682. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant 43,680; Seymour, 11,676.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Returns from the State thus far give Grant a majority of 10,673.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—Further election returns, this morning, make it certain that Brown is re-elected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Greeley's majority will be about 8,000.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—Ninety-seven counties in Georgia give Greeley 11,476 majority.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Three Little Boys Burned Nearly to Death by Phosphorus.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 30.

At an early hour yesterday morning three little boys, sons of Abraham Strasser, a poultry dealer in Clay street market, named respectively Emanuel, Leopold, and Anciel, and aged from 7 to 11 years, were playing in an alley in the Chinese quarter. While there they discovered a curious wax-like substance lying on the ground, and in their childish curiosity picked some of it up and filled their trowsers' pockets with it.

The boys that came down to their father's stall and began playing about in apparent forgetfulness of their prize. All at once a terrific shriek from one of them startled every one in the market. The poor little fellow was seen dancing about in agony, and a thin blue sulphurous smoke issued from his clothing that enveloped him in a cloud. The men in the market rushed to his assistance and threw water all over him and covered him with horse blankets, but nothing seemed to do him any good. One man, Charles Kauffman, in his efforts to tear off the boy's clothing, had his hand terribly burned, and it is probable that it will have to be amputated. Finally the men succeeded in tearing off the boy's clothing, and he was taken into Richard's drug store, where everything was done to relieve his sufferings.

The boy was terribly burned about his stomach and thighs, and it is very doubtful if he can recover. While the druggist was dressing the lad's burns, the other two boys were standing in the doorway, looking on, stupefied with astonishment. All at once, one of them (Leopold) gave an ear-piercing shriek, and began tearing away at his clothes. The phosphorus in his pocket had ignited, and he was enveloped in smoke and fire in an instant. The druggist called for assistance, and rushed to tear off the boy's clothes, but before it could be done the poor little fellow was severely burned in the same way as his brother. His wounds were not quite as severe, but sufficiently so to make his recovery exceedingly doubtful.

But the devilish agent had not done yet. The other little boy—the youngest—stood by while all this was going on, but nobody thought to inquire if he had anything in his pockets. Suddenly the same scene was enacted with him, the poor little urchin taking fire and yelling most piteously. Fortunately he did not have much phosphorus in his pockets, and he was not very much injured. The two others, it is highly probably, will die. One of them was horribly burned about the abdomen and up to the waist, and his sufferings were intense. After some time the boys were placed in a wagon and driven to their homes on Stockton street, where their mother was found almost distracted with grief.

The substance which the boys had picked up in their ignorance was phosphorous; but how it could have got where they found it is a mystery. It is well known that phosphorus, after being taken from the water in which it is always kept, ignites as soon as it becomes dry. It was yet damp when the boys found it, but the heat of their bodies dried it rapidly, and the terrible scenes which followed were the natural result.

MOUNTAIN RAILROADS.

A Successful Experiment in Colorado—Following the Canons.

From the Omaha Herald.

The Western Division of the Colorado Central Railroad (narrow-gauge) has been completed from Golden, a distance of sixteen miles, to a point within three miles of Black Hawk. It is now open for business, and has been in running order for the last six weeks. Three locomotives, formerly in use on the east approach to the Missouri River bridge, are now used on this division, and find constant employment in the transportation of freight and passengers.

In some respects this railroad is the most remarkable that has ever been used for passenger transportation. The line follows the canon of Clear Creek, which is extremely narrow, in some cases contracted to a width of forty feet. It has precipitous sides, from eighty to one thousand feet in height. Through this canon the railroad finds its way, following closely to the side of the stream, but built upon rock foundation and beyond the reach of high water. The descent of the creek for sixteen miles is one hundred feet per mile, but it is extremely irregular, in many places moving along with very low velocity, and at other points plunging over falls from fifteen to forty feet in height. The steepest grade used is one hundred and seventy-five feet per mile, and the shortest curve is one hundred and ninety feet radius.

All the cars used are fitted with one loose wheel on each axle by which expedient the friction of the curvature is eliminated and the locomotives are enabled to draw trains with ease which it would be found impossible to move if the cars were supplied with wheels of the ordinary construction.

The average speed on the road is eight miles per hour. The operation of a road with these peculiar characteristics being in some degree an experiment, the speed has been reduced to a limit which is perfectly safe. It is anticipated that a higher speed may hereafter be used with entire safety.

During the construction of this road many doubts were expressed as to the practicability of its operation, but the large amount of business which is now being transacted over it, and the freedom from accident which have attended its operation, have rendered it a matter of certainty that with proper care roads of this character, and often with grades exceeding two hundred feet to the mile, may be advantageously used.

The grading of the road between Golden and Julesburg, a distance of 215 miles, was commenced on the 15th of September, and is being prosecuted with a strong force. Forty miles of the road are graded, and it is expected that the force now engaged on the road will be able to grade two miles per day during favorable weather.

Telegraphic Brevities.

On Tuesday last, Critten County, Ark., voted $100,000 to the Memphis & St. Louis Railroad.

Delegates representing all the Southern steamboat trade leave New York on Sunday to attend the General Convention of Steamboatmen at Cairo, on the 14th inst.

Wm. Newbert, living in Elleardsville, a suburb of St. Louis, while laboring under delirium occasioned by small-pox, jumped out of the second story window on Friday night, ran a distance of about two blocks, and fell dead.

The residence of Mrs. Stethers, of Bloomington, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night, inflicting a loss of $10,000; insured for $6,000. The scarcity of water rendered the fire department useless.

Ex-Governor Fairchild, of Madison, Wis., the newly-appointed Consul to Liverpool, England, will leave here with his family for that place on Tuesday next. Governor Washburn has tendered him a public reception on Monday evening.

The body of a young man named William Multney was found near a house of ill fame in Kansas City, Mo., on Friday. It is supposed that he had been murdered for his money, as he was evidently struck with a slung shot and then strangled. There is, as yet, no clue to the murderers.

Health Officer Clendenin, of Cincinnati, says there are about 100 cases of horse disease in an incipient form in that city. In three livery stables near the centre of the city, it broke out to-day. Cases have appeared in Pendleton street in the car stables. Two cases are in the United States Express stables. There are also several isolated cases. The stable men are disposed to doubt disease being in this form.

Charles Johnson, son of William Johnson, of Janesville, Wis., was fatally injured, on Friday night, at Jerseyville, by being run over by a freight car. He was in the employment of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as brakeman, and, in attempting to couple a car to his train, he fell, and the wheels passed over one leg, crushing it horribly. The unfortunate young man can live but a few hours.

Henry Connors, a coal miner, who had his leg badly broken below the knee by the falling of a stone in the LaSalle mine, in that city, last spring, and was only able to resume work a few weeks ago, on Friday had the same leg broken just above the knee by the falling of another stone in the same mine. Nearly all such accidents are ascribable to the carelessness of the victims.

General McNulta, Representative elect to Congress from the Bloomington District, is confined to his bed by typhoid fever.

The Nashville Odd Fellows are making extensive preparations for the obsequies of R. H. Barry, late Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and a former representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, who died in Nashville on Friday.

Dr. Samuel Ashmore, living in Topeka, Kan., in a drunken frenzy on Wednesday last, shot and killed his wife, after which he chopped her breasts off with a hatchet, in an insane endeavor to take her heart out. It took ten men to arrest and convey the madman to jail, so desperately and powerfully did he struggle.

The Hon. Morrison R. Waite, who arrived at his home in Toledo, O., yesterday, was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens and escorted to the Boody House where a formal address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Jones, in response to which Mr. Waite spoke briefly of the labors of the American counsel before the Court of Arbitration at Geneva and of the verdict rendered by that tribunal.

The defeated parties in Tennessee are becoming reconciled to the result of the elections, and hope that good may follow. As an indication of hopefulness, we may state that a Northern gentleman of large capital who had concluded to emigrate to St. Louis, has since the election determined to remain in Tennessee, believing a new policy will be inaugurated for the development of the resources of the State.

Colonel Titus C. Rice, the recluse, suicided on Friday night last, at Fortress Monroe, by shooting himself through the head. Some twenty years ago he was a prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., and, at one time during the war, was Colonel of the famous Black-Horse Cavalry.

The Merchant Marine of the World.

The statistical bureau in Brussels has collected some very valuable information relating to the tonnage of the sailing vessels of the world. How great the labor of compilation of such statistics is, may be judged from the fact that since 1870 the editors of the bureau have been compelled to strike out 13,000 vessels from their list on account of loss and change of name. We give below lists of the merchant shipping of 1872 arranged with respect to countries, numbers and tonnage;

SAILING VESSELS.

	No. of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.
1. Great Britain	19,182	5,468,827
2. United States	7,093	2,279,120
3. Norway	3,884	1,072,920
4. Italy	4,705	1,038,996
5. Germany	3,890	905,566
6. France	4,799	902,096
7. Spain	3,013	554,519
8. Greece	2,163	427,949
9. Holland	1,552	409,106
10. Russia	1,367	352,495
11. Austria	989	343,594
12. Sweden	1,823	320,843
13. Denmark	1,236	165,695
14. Portugal	415	102,547
15. Belgium	48	16,572
16. Various other countries	569	175,818
Total	56,727	14,583,873

STEAMERS.

	No. of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.
1. Great Britain	2,538	2,382,145
2. United States	420	401,043
3. France	316	240,273
4. Germany	159	154,045
5. Spain	169	101,185
6. Holland	100	68,438
7. Russia	111	67,257
8. Italy	102	64,067
9. Austria	87	61,183
10. Sweden	114	33,157
11. Denmark	54	20,327
12. Norway	64	17,274
13. Belgium	18	14,125
14. Portugal	16	12,871
15. Greece	7	3,105
16. Various other countries	70	39,575
Total	4,335	3,680,670

SAILING VESSELS AND STEAMERS TOGETHER.

	No. of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.
1. Great Britain	21,720	7,850,492
2. United States	7,512	2,680,163
3. France	5,115	1,142,369
4. Italy	4,807	1,123,463
5. Norway	3,938	1,090,194
6. Germany	4,049	1,059,611
7. Spain	3,182	655,699
8. Holland	1,652	477,544
9. Greece	2,170	431,051
10. Russia	1,478	419,752
11. Austria	1,076	404,687
12. Sweden	1,937	354,000
13. Denmark	1,290	186,022
14. Portugal	431	115,418
15. Belgium	66	30,697
16. Various other countries	639	215,393
Total	61,062	18,214,535

It will be seen that the grand total comprises 61,062 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 18,214,535. In 1870, there were 63,650 vessels, with 18,835,930 tonnage, namely, 59,518 sailing vessels, with 16,042,498 tonnage, and 4,132 steamers, with 2,793,434 tonnage, but the latter number includes a great number of river vessels. It will be observed, too, that steamers comprise about 20 per cent in the total of the merchant shipping of all countries. From the bureau we also learn that during the first six months of the current year the total loss on steam craft has been 98 vessels, corresponding to 4½ per cent., to which must be added, however, 499 smaller casualties. The total loss on sailing craft has been 1,173, that is, 4½ per cent.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 9.

Schr City of the Straits, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, 88 m lumber.
Schr C. H. King, Cleveland, 550 tons coal, 24 bu potatoes, ½ brl fish.
Schr Gipsy, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 104 cords wood.
Schr Annie Vought, Erie, 1,034 tons coal.
Schr Dan Hays, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 250 m lumber, 10 m lath, and pickets.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 240 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 230 m lumber.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, 280 m lumber.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 878 bars railroad iron, 1,752 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 4,000 brls salt.
Schr Spy, Kenosha, 16 yds gravel.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Wolf River, 75 cds bark.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, 450 m lumber.
Schr R. E. Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cds wood, 50 pkgs fish.
Schr Benoit, Madison River, 90 cds wood.
Schr C. Hibbard, Keweenaw, 106 cds wood.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr Alice Richards, Erie, 509 tons coal.
Schr Louise McDonald, Green Bay, 146 cds wood.
Schr W. F. Allen, Cleveland, 412 tons coal.
Bark Jessie Drummond, Kingston, 300 tons pig iron.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 182 pkgs fish, 320 bars railroad iron, 105 tons pig iron.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Bark Hans Crocker, Menominee, 260 m lumber.
Bark Great West, Ford River, 215 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Zach. Chandler, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Yankee, Buffalo, 449 tons coal.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 100 tons railroad iron.
Schr Flying Mist, Tawas, 229,800 ft lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Menominee, 40 m lumber, 175 m lath, 400 m shingles.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber.
Schr Walhalla, Manistee, 118 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Horn's Pier, 49 cds wood.

CLEARED..........Nov. 9.

Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 20 brls pork, and sundries.
Bark C. K. Nims, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 27,786 bu barley, 15,850 bu wheat, 150 brls flour, 270 bags flax seed.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, North Manitou, 25 brls flour, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 2,500 brls pork, 700 brls flour, 200 bags seed.
Schr S. H. Kimball, Marquette, 17,797 bu oats, 3,627 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 100 brls pork, 50 brls beef, 17 tcs hams, 12 tcs lard, and sundries.
Schr Anglo-Saxon, Escanaba, 2,000 bu corn.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 23,100 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 35,000 bu barley, 22,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Collingwood, 13,079 bu corn.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 2,500 bu corn.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 90 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 1,030 bu oats, 500 bu corn, 85 brls flour, 20 brls pork, 11 brls beef, and sundries.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 1,800 bu corn, 100 brls beef, 60 brls pork, 15 kegs lard, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Quotable at 12c for wheat and 11c for corn to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To New York—Prop Mohawk, barley through rate. To Goderich—Schr Peoria, oats at 8c. To Buffalo—Schr Montauk, corn at 10½c. Total capacity equal to 22,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats, and 27,000 bu barley.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Charters reported: Schr Minnie Slauson, coal to Milwaukee at $1.50 per ton, free. Reported by Hiram Smith, Esq.: Schr Gifford, coal, Erie to Milwaukee at $1.70 per ton free; schr Atmosphere, 1,000 bbls water lime to Cleveland, at 6c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Rival, r. r. iron to Toledo at $1.25 per gross ton, f. o. b.; schr Eleanor, stone to Detroit, 175 tons for $210; schr E. Harmon, stone to Cleveland at $3.25 per cargo, free.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Rates are steady, with more vessels being chartered. Schooner A. Ford chartered to Oswego, to-day, at 13c with wheat.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the southeast. Clear.

—Seamen's wages firm, at $3.00.

—The Board of Supervisors of Saginaw County have appropriated $5,000 for the improvement of the Saginaw River.

—The water in the Sault Canal has, within a few days past, fallen three inches, and is gradually shoaling. A like result is perceptible at various points in the Sault River.

—A number of downward-bound vessels are reported at the St Clair Flats. Several have grounded, and one or more are minus their jib-booms. Several have since passed Detroit. Nearly all are eight and nine days out from Chicago.

—In consequence of the storm on Lake Michigan on Monday the schooner Presto was dismasted. She is at the Detroit shipyard for repairs. The schooner Vermont was towed into Milwaukee in a waterlogged condition. The scow Evergreen is ashore at White Lake.

—The schooner Winona is ashore just above Sheboygan, and will, in all probability, prove a total loss. She lies sunk in fourteen feet of water. No particulars as to cargo or destination of the vessel. The Winona is owned by Cleveland parties. She was built at Milan in 1863, measured 230 tons, rated B 1, and had a valuation of $13,000.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—A letter from G. W. Pontine, shipbuilder, dated Port Burwell, Nov. 5, states as follows: "The tug Ripple left Port Bruce yesterday afternoon with a lighter in tow, and when about three miles out her machinery broke down and she went ashore to the eastward of Port Bruce, and will likely prove a total loss. The crew were all lost. The lighter met with a similar fate." On Wednesday the tug Mildred, while towing a vessel out from Alpena, became disabled in her machinery and soon foundered and became a total loss. Her crew were saved. Her loss will be seriously felt, as the services of a tug are much required at that port.

—A Toronto paper prints the following:

"The Goderich *Star* complains of the bad condition of the docks at that place, and says since the fall winds commenced a very heavy sea has continued to wash into the harbor through the new entrance, which has beat with such tremendous force on our excuse for docks, that they have almost disappeared. Striking the beach south of Detlor's wharf, it has carried away some 30 feet of the Widder lot. Detlor's wharf has been undermined so that, on the next gale, it is almost certain to fall into the water. Westward, it has eaten into the street to an alarming extent, and would soon have it carried away, endangering the storehouses. The spiles in front of the elevator have been washed away, and the foundation undermined. Mr. Page, Chief Engineer, was here on Thursday last, and gave orders to have the crib-work at once extended across the old entrance. This would have the effect of saving the Widder property, but it is necessary that the town should take immediate steps to have crib-work extended all along the docks, or the entire street will disappear. Already too much time has been lost, and the town may be put to a good deal of expense through the dilatoriness of the Council. The Mayor has been urged to call a meeting of the Council to see what could be done, but he neglected to do so. A very stormy time has yet to be passed before the ice sets in, and before then the warehouses may be washed away.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:50 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*6:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	*1:00 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡8:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	‡9:00 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*8:00 a. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av., also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:30 a. m.	†4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	5:20 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	†7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	†5:20 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:20 a. m.	*6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accomodat'n	*12:00 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:30 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:40 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 168 Washington-st.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Mail	†5:00 a. m.	†6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	†8:45 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases.

Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Rubber Goods always on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY

THE

SALE OF SEATS

FOR THE THREE GRAND

PATTI-MARIO

STAR CONCERTS

At the following places:

FOR THE SOUTH SIDE.

Carpenter & Sheldon's, 588 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's, Madison and State-sts.

FOR THE WEST SIDE.

West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.

The FIRST CONCERT and the GRAND MATINEE will be given in the MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH on Michigan Avenue, near Twenty-third-st., THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 16.

The SECOND CONCERT will be given in the UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH on Ashland-av., near Madison-st., FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.

The following are the members of this extraordinary combination, all of whom will appear at each concert: CARLOTTI PATTI, ANNIE LOUISE CARY, TERESA CARRENO, SIG. MARIO, EMILE SAURET, SIG. MARZO, Accompanist.

THE SCALE OF PRICES:

Single Reserved Seats..........$2 00
Seats for Lady and Gentleman..........3 50

FOR THE GRAND MATINEE

the management have concluded to make the prices so popular that all who desire to hear the distinguished artists of this troupe may have an opportunity to do so, and they have, therefore, fixed the price for a

RESERVED SEAT..........$1.50

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THIRD WEEK

OF THE POPULAR ARTISTE,

MAGGIE MITCHELL!

LAST WEEK of her GREAT SPECIALTY, } FANCHON.

FRIDAY—Benefit of MAGGIE MITCHELL.
SATURDAY—Maggie Mitchell Matinee.
In preparation—"PEARL OF SAVOY," and "LITTLE BAREFOOT."

☞ NOTICE—For the accommodation of the patrons of this Theatre, the "STATE-ST. DUMMY TRAIN" will leave Twenty-second-st. every evening at 7:30, and will be at Madison-st. to receive passengers after the performance.

☞ THE HYDE PARK TRAIN—Illinois Central will leave Hyde Park at 7:04, stopping at Thirty-first, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Fifteenth-sts., Park-Row, and Madison-st. Returning, will leave immediately after the performance from the foot of Madison-st., stopping at all the above stations.

☞ THE WEST SIDE STAGES will run to and from the Theatre every evening.

STAR LECTURE COURSE,

(WEST SIDE).

UNION PARK CONGR'L CHURCH.

To-morrow Night.

THE ELOQUENT PHILANTHROPIST,

Emily Faithfull,

Will deliver the great lecture—in which she tells the story of her life labor among the poor—

"THE TOILING MASSES OF ENGLAND."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and La Salle.

MONDAY, Nov. 11, and during the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, positively last week of the great

ABBOTT-KIRALFY TROUPE.

An immense performance. Two grand Pantomimes every night.

The Italian Brigands and Humpty Dumpty!

With all the grand features, BALLETS, TABLEAUX, etc., etc. See small bills.

Monday, Nov. 18, the first appearance in this city of the celebrated artists JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC and Miss ALICE HARRISON, in their original play of "SCHNEIDER," supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, from Aiken's Theatre.

STAR LECTURE COURSE,

(SOUTH SIDE).

THE MANAGERS of the Star Lecture Course would announce to their patrons, and to the public, that the entire gross receipts of

NASBY'S

LECTURE OF

"Hannah Jane,"

TO-NIGHT,

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Boston Sufferers.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 588 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner State and Madison-sts.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN..........Lessees and Managers.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

15, 25, AND 50 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, 25 CTS. EXTRA.

TO-NIGHT, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the brilliant and dashing protean change vocalist,

MISS BLANCHE SELWYN!

The celebrated Irish vocalist and dancer,

JOHN T. KELLY!

The pleasing Ethiopian eccentrist,

ALF. McDOWELL!

THE GREAT ROMMELLIS, WALTER AND MORTON!

The artistic star premier danseuse,

MISS BETTIE REMMELSBERG!

Miss Sophie Remmelsberg, Miss Minnie Gray, Billy Barry, C. A. Gardner, Pete Lee, and the COMEDY ALLIANCE in a choice olio, concluding with the new Comedy entitled

THE FLORIDA BELLE!!!

NIXON'S.

Monday, Nov. 11—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. Second and last week.

Georgia Minstrels

ORIGINAL SLAVE TROUPE.

New features, new acts, new songs, new dances. Entire change of programme. New and original scenes of Plantation Life.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Great hit of the laughable burlesque of JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. The Abyssinian Dwarf, TOMMY. First week of ELECTED TO OFFICE. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Note—Dummy trains will leave Twenty-second-st. at 7½ p. m., and Monroe-st. at 10 p. m., for the accommodation of our patrons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF THE

BLACK CROOK!

WITH ALL ITS

Dazzling Brilliancy, Bewitching Dances, Marches, Delusions, Specialties, and Transformations,

as never before produced in Chicago. Last week of BETTY and EMILY RIGL.

SEANCES

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening Until Further Notice.

Professor W. M. Fay,

who, in company with the Davenport Brothers, has travelled throughout Europe and America, will, at the earnest request of his numerous friends, present to the public of Chicago, at his residence, 256 Michigan-av., his unique and startling wonders. His powers have been witnessed by the crowned heads and nobility of Europe. They must be seen to be appreciated. Admission, $1. N. B.—No one admitted after 8 o'clock.

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GENERAL BANKING & SAVINGS BANK.

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FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horned horses, is fully prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

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Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st., and 369 Wabash-av.
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C. H. JORDAN, 113 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 15 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
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OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Nov. 14, 3 p.m.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Nov. 16, 1 p.m.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Nov. 23, 11 a.m.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday, Nov. 28, 3 p.m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 a.m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	Oct. 30	Algeria	Nov. 1
Java	Nov. 6	Parthia	Nov. 8
Calabria	Nov. 13	Olympus	Nov. 13

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

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MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

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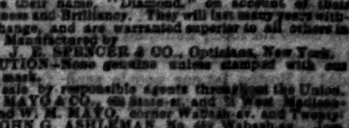

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Account of the Boston Fire [Continued]. Miscellaneous Telegraph News.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 11, 1872.

Our despatches will be found to cover very fully the narrative of the Boston conflagration, which, commencing at 7 p. m. on Saturday night, was only extinguished a little after mid-day on Sunday. The losses as stated by different authorities, range from eighty to one hundred and fifty millions. Our special despatches from the stricken city, and from other points, give a large mass of intelligence as to the devastation and measures of relief.

THE BOSTON CALAMITY.

Our voluminous despatches elsewhere convey the sad tidings that the great wholesale business centre of Boston is in ashes. An area nearly half a mile square, containing scarcely a wooden building, built solidly of brick and granite, without the waste of a foot of ground, and so compact and massive that it seemed capable of forever defying both time and the elements, has melted away in a night, as rapidly and completely as did our own more combustible city, one year ago. As nearly as we can ascertain from the despatches, the limits of the fire must have been Bedford street on the north, State street on the south, Washington street on the west, and the harbor on the east. In this area have been destroyed the most massive and elegant business blocks in the city, the vast accumulations of stocks with which Boston supplied the demands on her wholesale trade, and many of the old landmarks, —for this district was rich in historical associations. The principal streets traversed by the conflagration were Summer, Chauncey, Franklin, Pearl, Devonshire, Milk, Congress, State, Commercial, and Washington. Each of these streets represented a special department of wholesale business. Summer, Chauncey, and Franklin were almost exclusively devoted to dry goods, and contained scores of the largest establishments in the city. Pearl street was the greatest boot and shoe market in the world. There were no buildings on the street not occupied by merchants in this special line of trade except a restaurant for boot and shoe dealers, and a newspaper office devoted to the interests of the boot and shoe trade. On Congress street were clustered all the dealers in wool. Devonshire and Milk streets were devoted to a miscellaneous wholesale business, principally of the great manufactories of Lowell, Lawrence, etc. Commercial street was solidly built with granite warehouses for the sale of grain, ship chandlery, fish and other articles. State street was the Wall street of Boston, and contained its banks, insurance offices and great shipping and commission offices. Washington street was occupied by wholesale and retail business, and in this thoroughfare were located some of the most elegant stores in the city. In addition to these the offices of the *Transcript*, *Journal*, *Globe* and *Herald* were on this street. The *Traveller* and *Post* were on or near State street in the burnt district. The *Advertiser* being located on Court street, out of the line of the fire, has escaped.

No place in the country can so keenly sympathize with Boston in this terrible affliction as Chicago. In the painful details of the progress of the flames from street to street, in this widespread destruction of property, in the loss of what had been the pride of the city, and in the sudden and bewildering character of the blow, our own calamity comes up afresh, and we seem to live over again those days and nights of agonizing suspense. We feel her loss acutely. We can appreciate the length and breadth of her suffering, and our hearts and hands go out instinctively, praying God to temper this fearful blow with his mercies, and tendering a sympathy born of a kindred sorrow. And, as in our own hour of calamity, Boston came to our aid so nobly and generously, so let us do unto her, and from the blessings in purse and store, which God has vouchsafed to us this year of mercy, hasten to heal those wounds we have so lately suffered ourselves.

RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

The Boston calamity appeals more directly to the hearts of the people of Chicago than to any others. We know what that calamity means. We know the sudden change from health, comfort, and plenty, to exposure, suffering, and want. We know the sad story of all victims of such a disaster. In our day of suffering, Boston was keenly alive to the wants of our people. She placed $125,000 in cash to our credit, and every warehouse and store in Boston sent its bales and boxes of blankets and clothes, of shoes and wearing apparel, and of all the things that were needed by a destitute people. Her liberal money subscription was the least of her gifts. Her people gave all these spontaneously, promptly, and with hearty good will. Can we who, more than all others, know the extent of her calamity, delay in making our return? The Relief and Aid Society should promptly return to Boston in cash, with interest, the money she sent to us in the day of our affliction, and this should be supplemented by individual subscriptions. It is possible that there may be suffering there for food; flour and meal, and beef and pork are here in abundance; if these are needed in Boston, let our people send forward supplies at once. Let the money go first; and then, as soon as we know what the city needs, let there be an immediate outpouring that will in some small way repay the debt we owe the generous people who visited us in our calamity.

BOSTON—CHICAGO.

At the time of the Chicago fire, there was a disposition on the part of the world at large, while pouring upon us unstinted charity, to chide us for our foolish style of building, and to say: "Such a fire as this would be impossible in New York or Boston. Such cities can never burn down. Look at the solidity and massiveness of their construction." There is hardly a resident of Chicago who will not be able to remember some such expression of confidence in the brick and granite of good, steady-going New England. We do not revive these recollections with any purpose of rebuke. God forbid. The afflicted people of New England's metropolis will find no sympathy so broad, no condolence so heartfelt, as they will receive from the people of Chicago; for nowhere else has a similar calamity taught sufferers the extent of the misery it entails. But we refer to it now as an unfortunate and unwelcome means for vindicating Chicago against the unjust aspersions which were heaped upon her from all sides, at a time when she was visited with a conflagration that has now been proved to be possible in every large and densely-populated community.

At the time of our fire, just one year and one month before the Boston fire, we were told that we had been the means of our own destruction. With an assumption unwarranted by the facts in the case, New York, and Boston, and St. Louis, and Cincinnati, and London, and Paris, and Berlin, and all the other great cities in the world united in telling us why our city had burned down. "You had a city of shanties," we were informed; "it was your rookeries that caused your destruction. You had built your houses hurriedly. You failed to take wise precaution against fire, as we do. Your city was a vast tinder-box. No wonder you burned down. Look at us." The aspersions were essentially unjust. They had a foundation in fact only so far as they would have applied, with unimportant changes and modifications, to all the large cities of the country. The burnt district in the South Division of Chicago was as massive, as elegant, and as solid, as could be found anywhere else. The circumstances attending the burning of Chicago were of a nature to account for the disaster. There had been a long drouth. There was a prevailing gale which came as near being a hurricane as is possible on the lake shore. There was a demoralized fire department, thoroughly exhausted by a great conflagration of the previous night, which had covered a larger area than any Chicago fire before it. It was not long before the water supply was cut off entirely. These and numerous details of a similar kind were not taken into account in the estimates that were made of our fire.

Now, how was it with Boston? The characteristics of the city are familiar to most of our readers. That portion of it which we know to have been destroyed was a compact mass of granite, brick and iron. A large number of the buildings destroyed were erected in the time of honest masonry, and had withstood the wear and tear of more years than the entire history of Chicago can count. There was a well-organized and entirely fresh fire department, upon whose efficiency the Boston people prided themselves. Boston was the centre of a cluster of New England cities, all of which were provided with good working machinery against the ravages of fire, and all of which availed themselves of the easy communication to send Boston all the assistance they could. There was no gale at the outbreak, and there does not seem to have been any wind except that which the flames created. Yet the city has burned. It was found that the granite exploded and crumbled beneath the heat. Brick fell to the ground. The little narrow streets, many of them not wider than our ordinary alleys, and the court-passages and old cow-paths peculiar to Boston, constituted easy steps for the progress of the flames. The curves and turns rendered the efforts at fighting the flames all the more powerless. The high buildings and Mansard roofs, far above the reach of the engines, came in as potent auxiliaries.

In one word, the Boston fire has demonstrated that a compact, solid, granite city may burn down as readily as a great, sprawling wooden one. We shall hear no more objurgations against Chicago from the wise men of the East. God help us all, and teach us to avoid these terrible mistakes hereafter.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The appalling calamity which has visited Boston will nowhere be more fully appreciated, or meet with a deeper sympathy than in Chicago, whose great disaster of a year ago, is now sadly rivalled. Throughout the whole of yesterday every item of intelligence from the suffering city was eagerly watched for by thousands of our population. The great catastrophe was everywhere discussed in its financial, mercantile, architectural, insurance and general business aspects as fully as the facts which had reached us would admit of. The area of the burned district is fully shown in another part of this paper. The fire has swept over one-fifth of the area of the city proper. On this area, however, were crowded probably one-third to one-half of the values of the city. Our despatches differ widely, but very naturally in their estimate of the amount of the loss, some of them placing it as low as one hundred millions, while others predict that it will reach two hundred and fifty millions, or fifty millions more than the loss by the Chicago fire. If the fire extends no farther than the area bounded by Summer, State, and Washington streets, and the harbor, the loss could not be roughly estimated at less than from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. The entire assessed value of the real and personal property of Boston, in 1870, was $584,089,400.

Experts familiar with the insurance business in Boston, say that from 50 to 60 per cent of the loss is insured, and that about two-thirds of the entire insurance will fall on New England companies, most largely, of course, on those of Boston and Hartford. Probably one hundred millions of insurance will fall due from the various companies of the United States and Europe. The total assets of all the companies taking risks in Massachusetts is eighty-six millions. If two-thirds of this loss falls upon New England companies, very few of them can survive. The strongest companies, the Ætna, Hartford, Phoenix, Manufacturers', Springfield Fire & Marine, etc., will doubtless suffer most, as their lines of insurance would be heaviest in a district so compact, and whose business has been of so high a grade. The heavy foreign companies, the London, Liverpool, and Globe, the North British and Mercantile, the Imperial, the Royal, the Queen, and the Union Commercial, have also run heavy lines of insurance in Boston, and it will be a marvel, indeed, if they all survive. The Philadelphia companies come next in favor of the Bostonians, and the New York companies last. Generally, it may be said that those companies which made the greatest sacrifices to outlive the Chicago fire, will most likely be doomed by the calamity in Boston.

We will not anticipate the condition of individual companies. The painful truth will soon be known, and it will probably show that a large part of the insurable property of this city, and of the whole country, is now uncovered. We publish elsewhere a list of all the companies taking risks in Massachusetts, from which insurers can learn what companies are certainly *not* affected by the Boston fire. If the companies having large risks there have the pluck and ability to subscribe new capital to the amount necessary to carry them through this great crisis, the fire insurance business will expand into a capacity equal to these great conflagrations. We have heretofore had companies whose policies were good against single fires. We have had few which could well stand the burning of a fourth of one of our leading cities. At present the entire insurance capital of the country in but about $100,000,000, or one-half enough to pay the loss of either the Chicago or the Boston conflagrations. If we are to have insurance worthy of the name we must have companies whose assets range at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. Only such can make any head against the class of conflagration to which we now know that all our large cities are liable. A fire in New York or Philadelphia might as easily sweep away five hundred millions of values as those in Chicago and Boston have swept away half that sum in each. These fires will increase the demand for insurance, and will at the same time intensify the demand that our insurance companies shall have larger capitals. This very hour of their prostration and calamity, therefore, is the golden hour in which the losing companies should so enlarge their capitals and broaden their base as to lift themselves into a more commanding position in the financial world than they have ever before known. The company which will meet the Boston calamity by boldly throwing open its subscription books to the public, and increasing its capital to ten or twenty millions, would, we believe, meet with a cordial and triumphant response on the part of both capitalists and insurers. It would be immediately felt that such companies alone are absolutely safe, and this would concentrate the business of insurance in cities into the hands of stronger institutions.

FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE BOSTON FIRE.

The Boston fire has blotted out perhaps one hundred millions of accumulated capital. Its first effects will, of course, be felt by the immediate losers—the merchants and business men whose circulating capital in the form of goods and materials has been destroyed, and the owners of buildings whose income has been taken away from them. Its next effects will be felt by the insurance companies whose assets have been engulfed in the conflagration, and by their policy holders in all parts of the country, who are not only deprived of the protection they had bargained for, but are unable to get the requisite amount of insurance elsewhere, and are compelled to become their own insurers for the time being. The next blow will fall upon the creditors of those Boston merchants who are unable to meet their engagements. How far this may reach it is impossible now to say. Boston has not only done business on her own capital heretofore, but has been a large lender to other parts of the country. Such a calamity could not fall upon any community in the United States better able to bear it. Money has been very tight in Boston as elsewhere lately, but her banks are the strongest in the country, and we do not apprehend that any of them will suspend. The next thing in order will be a heavy sale of securities (stocks, bonds, &c.) by insurance companies and private individuals to meet losses, and to obtain funds for rebuilding. Speculators carrying stocks, bonds, &c., on margins, will also be compelled to throw them overboard. This will cause a temporary decline in all such securities, and perhaps produce a panic in the stock exchanges of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia similar to that which followed the Chicago fire, but will not necessarily extend beyond those precincts. The next effect, and this is the one Chicago is most concerned in, will be the curtailment or cessation of loans from New England, from which a large share of the capital has been obtained for rebuilding here. Boston and Chicago cannot be rebuilt with the same capital at the same time. The amount of money we have obtained from New England has been so great that we apprehend Boston will not easily find the capital to replace her ruined edifices.

The question which most people will ask is whether the Boston fire will be likely to produce a general financial crisis. The Chicago fire did not have that effect and there is no reason intrinsically why the Boston fire should do so. Money is tighter now than it was one year ago; but, on the other hand, Boston is less in debt than Chicago was, and, in the aggregate, is not in debt at all. Being a creditor, and not a debtor city to the rest of the country, there is no reason why her disaster should carry alarm to the business community elsewhere. She will not be able to lend as formerly, but she will not suspend.

The Horse Disease.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 15.—A number of cases of the epizootic have made their appearance in this city within the past three days.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—The hippophlogis developed here to-day, and is spreading rapidly. Eighty horses are sick in one stable to-night. Private stables are attacked, and it is reported that the disease is appearing among horses in the transfer and street-car stables. Active measures were being taken to check it, but much inconvenience is expected to result for a few days.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The epizootic is fairly upon us. Twenty stables are affected. Four hundred horses are sick. The horses do not run at the nose, but cough. Fifty horses in one livery stable were taken with the disease to-day. The United States Express stable has twenty sick horses. Other express stables have escaped. Careful precautions are being taken. One stable of fourteen mules took the disease to-day. The express companies have engaged oxen in case of an exigency of the disease.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to-day, gold sold at 114¼.

J. J. Alton's jewelry manufacturing establishment in Toledo, O., was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of a large amount of gold and silver articles.

Mrs. C. W. Bohr, of Toledo, on Saturday gave birth to four healthy boys. The quintette are doing well.

Thomas Loiter, a defaulting insurance agent of Omaha, was captured in St. Louis on Saturday. He was sent back in charge of an officer.

7:00 A. M. EDITION.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

BOSTON.

The Fire Breakes Out Again and Takes a Different Route.

BROKEN OUT AGAIN.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—2:35 a. m.—The fire has again broken out in the stores of Marsh & Co., and Shrieve, Crump & Law, jewellers, and is raging violently. It is hoped, however, that the Fire Department will be able to keep it under.

The gas is going out all over the city.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—3:13 a. m.—The fire broke out afresh from three terrible gas explosions in the rear of Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s store. The fire crossed Washington street towards Temple place, and gained rapidly. It now looks as if the whole block toward the Common would go.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—2 a. m.—The terrible bell sounded again at midnight, and there was no need to listen more than a minute to know that there was another fire in the burnt district. It seems that a gas explosion in one of the blocks rescued from the flames, had again aroused the fire, and it rapidly sprang to the top of the building, and it is probable that it will sweep away what there is left of Summer street.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—3:40 a. m.—As seen from the Providence depot, where the Western Union Company has established its office, the flames are higher, and apparently spreading. The reports are that the whole block on Washington street and Temple place will be destroyed.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—4:30 a. m.—The Boston fire broke out with renewed vigor at about midnight in almost the same spot where it first originated. It was caused by the explosions of gas, in the buildings occupied by William A. Storms & Co., in Summer street. The front walls of the buildings were blown into the street and set fire to a store which extended back into Central court. Owing to the frequent gas explosions, the firemen were for some minutes deterred from going in too close proximity to the burning building, but, despite the danger, the firemen soon had streams playing on the building. From Storm's establishment the flames rapidly communicated to the extensive building on the corner of Summer and Washington streets, occupied by Messrs. Shriev, Crump, and Low, jewelers and dealers in elegant gas fixtures. The upper stories were occupied by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine warerooms, Lowell & Brett, engravers, and by two or three custom tailors. Efforts to stay the progress of the flames were unavailing, and in less than half an hour the magnificent block on the corner of Washington and Summer streets was doomed. The flames leaped from the windows, and hurled themselves about the cornices. Soon the vast pile was in a shroud of flame. One gas explosion followed another in rapid succession. Several soldiers and firemen were prostrated, and several severely injured. A woman named Martha E. Hutchinson jumped from a second story to the pavement, and was seriously injured, and her recovery is considered doubtful.

The special train from Manchester, N. H., which arrived in the city at 5 o'clock, brought two steam engines from the Amoskeag Works, and a hose carriage, with men enough to run all three. One steamer is a self-propeller, and worked very handily. The men were fresh, and went to work with great zeal. It was fortunate at this critical juncture that steamers were on hand, for the water force at the hydrants was very small,—hardly enough to force the steam to second-story windows. Among the arrivals was an engine company of seventy-five men from Biddeford, Me. The range of three-story brick buildings lately occupied by Jordan & Marsh, but within a few days taken possession of by Crosby & Morse, who were to throw the whole into one grand store, in connection with their Washington street establishment, took fire, and were very soon in flames. Down Summer street the flames crept along steadily, and at 2 o'clock only one building remained between the fire and Hovey & Co.'s building. Back of their premises is situated Park's Hotel, which now seems doomed not only to its own destruction, but threatens to be the means of communicating the fire to Jordan & Marsh's retail building and all Avon street property.

Had the proper authorities shut off the gas from the whole burned district, early on Sunday morning, the present dreadful visitation would have been averted. All the property along the whole line of Washington street, which has now been destroyed, or is in imminent danger, would have been saved had not the explosion given the flames fresh encouragement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11—1 a. m.—Over two wards in the southeast part of Boston hangs a heavy red curtain of smoke, illuminating now and then, by fierce flashes of flame, and broken by the flying fragments of exploding buildings. Precisely what goes on within the burning district it is impossible to tell. A picket of soldiers and a police guard every avenue, and none but the firemen are allowed to approach the scene of the conflagration. The burnt district at present extends from the rear of the old Post Office on State street, as far south as Summer street, and from Washington street back to the water. The Hartford & Erie Railroad Depot, at the junction of Federal and Broad, is destroyed, and the fire has thence swept along Broad street, but, near Rowe's wharf, it was turned back to the water, and India wharf and Central wharf were spared. Both sides of Summer street are gone as far as Hovey's great retail store, and the street is full of the powder of calcined granite, and the east side of Washington street is gone from Milk street to Summer, including the new *Transcript* building. The *Post* office is injured but not destroyed. The buildings on State street except the old Post Office are safe thus far. The Post Office has been removed to Faneuil Hall. The new Post Office, though situated in the midst of the flames, is still standing, and will probably be saved. The area of devastation is a little over sixty-four acres, and the number of burned buildings is estimated at seven hundred.

But the danger is by no means at an end, and it is useless now to speculate upon the probable losses while the conflagration is not extinguished, but only controlled. The flames have just crossed Washington street near Summer, and are threatening Jordan & Marsh's store, the fresh outbreak being caused by an explosion of gas. Thence it seems to be moving southward, but it no longer has the terrible restlessness it had last night. There is no lack of water nor of engines, but great difficulty is experienced in forcing water to the tops of the four and five story buildings, and the terrible Mansard roofs, which, in a great fire, are about as bad as barrels of gunpowder, serve as nurseries of destruction, coaxing the flames from street to street far beyond the effective reach of the hose, and making the narrow eaves like furnaces.

The *Advertiser* of this morning will say: "Our estimates set the entire loss at $80,000,000, a prodigious destruction itself, but by no means one to inflict a crushing blow upon the prosperity of Boston. All the old boot and shoe manufacturing and commission firms are solvent and even strong as before the fire, and by their solvency will preserve to Boston unimpaired their very valuable line of business. Very many of the jobbing firms also on the same line, came out of the fire with large losses, it is true, but able to meet all their engagements and to continue their business. The same may be said in general terms of the large manufacturers and dealers in clothing. Their stocks in hand are consumed, but their surplus of assets in bills and accounts receivable, together with what insurance they will be able to recover, will save them. That there will be failures in several of the leading lines of business is probable, but in the case of many firms, we believe it will be found, after a suspension of payments until they can ascertain how much of their insurance can be realized, they will resume payments and go on as before.

In the magnitude of its destruction the Boston conflagration of 1872 is second in rank among all the fires which have occurred in the United States, that of Chicago, of course, standing at the head of the list. By the last named most terrible event 17,000 buildings, covering an area of 2,124 acres, were consumed, but the difference in the comparative value of the buildings and goods destroyed there and here, may be inferred from the fact that the total actual loss by the Chicago fire was $196,000,000, the amount assigned to buildings being $53,000,000, and to merchandise and personal effects $143,000,000. The destruction by our fire covering less than a thirtieth of the space, was, therefore, by value very nearly one-half that of the great Chicago calamity. This is a very moderate estimate of the loss, much more moderate than I have heard from other sources, but it does not overrate the courage and energy of the citizens. Hundreds of merchants have been pouring into the city from all quarters, and all alike are brave and cheerful. The special train from New York brought many such men last night. It left Twenty-seventh street at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon with a baggage car and three coaches. It made good speed to New Haven. There a steam engine mounted on a platform-car and seventy firemen in coaches were added to the load. At Hartford and Springfield other cars were taken up, the insurance men of Hartford coming almost in a body. At Worcester two steam fire-engines and two hose-carriages from Norwich were attached, and, when the train reached Boston at 11 o'clock, it consisted of seventeen cars. Everywhere on the route the towns and cities seemed to be wild with excitement, and large bodies of police were required to keep the people away from the train.

Telegrams from Boston were read with extraordinary eagerness, and the conflicting accounts of the progress of the disaster were discussed by the passengers, who condoled with each other over the rumors of the signal disaster, and cheered loudly when the news was at last received that the fire was under control. There were six or seven ladies on the train, whose faces showed traces of suffering and anxiety, but among the men the characteristic bouyancy and good humor of the American, under the most trying circumstances, were never lost. There were men on that train to whom the news they were to receive within the next few hours portended irremediable disaster, but their cheeks never blanched. They spoke of the ruin of great enterprises as one might speak of an ordinary transaction on the street. They laughed and joked, and told stories, and seemed no more distressed at losing a dinner party, or missing an engagement for the theatre, than at the prospect a financial panic. The same indomitable spirit which was so remarkable in Chicago at the time of the disaster last year was equally conspicuous in this case. There was no mourning over what was gone. Every man began to consider what must be done in the future.

The buildings that had fallen were the finest of their class in America, but we shall put up finer. Granite has crumbled into powder, and iron has curled up like shavings, but we shall find something that is fireproof, and we shall make of it a new Boston, more magnificent than anything the Boston merchants of yesterday ever dreamed of. The same courage is exhibited in the city. There are very few down-hearted. It is rather a matter of boasting that the losses are 30 or 40 per cent greater than those of Chicago and everybody expects that they will be repaired as quickly as the Western Metropolis repaired hers.

Any one found abroad without a reasonable excuse is arrested. The hotel entrances are watched and the guests are kept within doors. Reports are current of a large number of roughs on their way from other towns, and unusual precautions have been taken to entertain them. Every policeman is armed, and quite ready to shoot if it becomes necessary. Thus far there has been no great disturbance, only the petty pilfering which is inseparable from such scenes; and of the arrests made, some have no doubt been the result of excessive zeal rather than of necessity.

LATEST.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—5 a. m.—The fire is now believed to be under good control, and unless a very strong wind should spring up, no more fresh fires are apprehended.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—6 a. m.—The fire is under control, being kept in the block between Summer and Avon streets. A fireman has just fallen off the top of a building on Summer street.

The gas was only shut off from a portion of the city.

Perfect order was maintained in the streets. There were three explosions of gas at half-past 3 o'clock.

The people begin to be relieved from the terrible excitement of the uncertainty regarding the spread of the fire.

ADDITIONAL INSURANCE ITEMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—At a late hour, to-night, capitalists at the Fifth Avenue Hotel expressed great confidence that the Government will come to the relief of the public by a re-issue of ten or fifteen millions of dollars, and thus avoid a stampede like that which followed the Chicago fire. This conviction had decidedly a quieting effect on Wall street speculators, although European despatches caused a buoyant gold market, 114½ being freely bid this evening.

Secretary Boutwell was to have lectured in Brooklyn to-morrow night, but telegraphs that the Boston calamity compels him to remain in Washington.

The seven principal companies, the North America, the Eliot, the Washington, the Manufacturers', the Mercantile, the Merchants, and the Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., are all represented here by Bigelow & Coit, of 150 Broadway. Their united capital and additional investments amount to $7,000,000. The assets of the North American amounted Jan. 1 to $641,421, the surplus to $441,421; the Eliot had $726,126 assets, and $426,176 surplus; the Washington had $849,343 assets, and $649,343 surplus; the Manufacturers' had $1,136,819 assets and $926,819 surplus; the Merchants' had $944,165 assets, and $444,165 surplus; the Mercantile had $604,000 assets, and $304,000 surplus; and the Hartford, of Hartford, had $2,206,024 assets, and $1,206,024 surplus. The agent here of these companies says all may be bankrupted by the fire, as will also minor assurance companies of Massachusetts. The New York agent of the Ætna says his company will not lose as heavily as by the Chicago fire. Mr. A. P. Bell, agent of the London and Liverpool and Globe, and other English companies, says the risks of these companies in Boston are very heavy, and with little reinsurance. Mr. Bell anticipates that not all his companies will be able to stand the shock of two such fires as those at Chicago and Boston. The Vice President of the Home, of New York, places his loss at one million, and claims that three and one-half million assets remain.

It is asserted that insurance rates will advance from 25 to 50 per cent to-morrow. The New England companies generally are expected to go under.

The New York dry goods houses must suffer seriously through the losses of their Boston branches.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish the following list of companies having risks in Boston, and the full amount of risk in the whole city, though it is impossible to tell the losses of each:

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Ætna	$1,220,945
American Exchange	377,580
Artic	85,400
Citizens', of New York	126,800
City Fire	385,450
Columbia Fire	958,916
Commerce, of Albany	104,975
Commerce, of New York	1,048,845
Commercial	541,792
Commercial Mutual	320,000
Continental	1,300,927
Corn Exchange	381,456
Fireman's	1,444,876
Germania	1,698,212
Glens Falls, N. Y.	44,065
Great Western Marine	10,578,644
Guardian Fire	1,435,228
Hanover Fire	603,573
Hoffman Fire	61,060
Home	3,429,017
Hope Fire	444,909
International Fire	1,349,927
Lorillard Fire	2,036,035
Market Fire	1,314,349
Mercantile Fire	708,745
Mercantile Mutual	3,757,049
Merchants' Fire	147,457
National Fire	639,443
Niagara Fire	1,775,856
Orient Mutual	5,529,637
Phoenix, of Brooklyn	4,766,787
Relief Fire	514,100
Republic	1,372,532
Standard Fire	1,397,463
Star	206,970
St. Nicholas	132,800
Tradesmen's	1,084,691
Westchester, New Rochelle	1,129,106
Total	$57,789,559
INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.	
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	$4,698,098
Allemania, Cleveland, O.	106,964
American, Philadelphia	2,408,732
Andes, Cincinnati, (suspended)	1,021,711
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.	498,523
Delaware Mutual Safety, Philadelphia	17,093,521
Eastern, Bangor, Me.	1,205,697
Equitable, Providence, R. I.	212,702
Fame, Philadelphia	6,620
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco	1,329,548
Franklin Philadelphia	4,484,472
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn.	4,121,699
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspectors, Hartford	997,950
Insurance Co. of North America, Phila.	25,689,702
Lycoming Fire, Muncie, Pa., authority rev'k'd	1,014,138
Merchants', Providence, R. I.	200,833
Narragansett, Providence, Fire and Marine	4,332,832
National, Bangor, Me.	2,464,238
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.	3,122,358
Sun, Cleveland	201,750
Union, San Francisco	1,727,604
Union Mutual, Philadelphia, Fire and Marine	619,428
Total	$88,414,811
FOREIGN COMPANIES.	
Commercial Union, London	$706,473
Imperial Fire, London	5,087,150
Liverpool and London and Globe, London	6,031,773
North British and Mercantile, London and Edinburg	8,706,512
Queen Fire, Liverpool	2,309,352
Royal, Liverpool	8,337,102
Total	$26,228,362

SYMPATHY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The Mayor of the city has called a meeting of citizens for Tuesday afternoon to take what action they may deem expedient and appropriate, concerning the great calamity which has befallen the sister city of Boston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A call, signed by the leading business men of New York, has been issued for a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow afternoon, to express sympathy with the sufferers by the Boston fire, and to take such action as may deemed advisable for their relief.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—The news of the Boston fire created much excitement. The telegraph and press offices were thronged through the day to hear the latest despatches. Extra editions were printed by the *Herald* and *Leader*, and were eagerly sought for by the anxious public.

The Ætna's losses, though not definitely ascertained but carefully approximated, will not exceed $750,000. The total losses by the Hartford companies will exceed but a trifle two million dollars. They are all safe.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 10—7:30 a. m.—A fire broke out last night in the City Flour Mills, on Thames street. The entire mills have been destroyed, and the fire is still raging. The losses are very heavy, but at this hour no idea can be formed of the amount. All the fire brigades of the city are on duty at the scene.

LONDON, Nov. 11—5 a. m.—The conflagration of Saturday night was extinguished, but not until the city flour mills were entirely destroyed. The loss will exceed five hundred thousand dollars. One fireman was killed and several injured. Thefire is the most extensive and disastrous which London has suffered since 1861.

PREVENTION OF FIRES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: May I ask the insertion of the enclosed appeal to the Mayor and commercial men of the City of Chicago?

The immense influence of your valuable paper may do a great deal towards arousing the minds and energies of business men and others to the importance of immediate action. Action! Action! is the only prevention of such great calamities, sweeping away, with one wave of fire, the earnings of life-long enterprises, sleepless nights, and logical calculations. Every man, woman, and child is interested! What insurance company can pay the losses after such repetition of conflagration?

Sound the tocsin of alarm to the ears of the commercial world! Now is the time to organize an efficient Fire and Police Department, to be a model establishment of Chicago, for imitation in every town and village. Yours very truly,

JOHN C. SCHWEIZER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1872.

To the Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: The tocsin is sounded! The alarm of fire in Boston sends a thrill of terror throughout the land,—yea, throughout the world.

"What next?" is asked here and there. What town, what commercial house, what insurance company is safe after such calamities as Portland, Chicago, and Boston? What preventive will be of avail in this age of fire?

Organize Vigilance Committees, free from political connections and other injurious influences. Let the commercial houses of this town at once organize, in connection with the Board of Underwriters, an independent Fire Department,—not in opposition to the Municipal Department, but auxiliary to it,—to consist of live men, always ready,—always reliable. It ought to consist of a large number of mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, and others, to give efficiency to the Department in any and every emergency; with minute instructions relative to any alarm of fire.

Experience has proved that almost every large conflagration could have been prevented by the use of a few pails of water at the start. Prevention being preferable to cure, let the commercial men and insurance companies guard against such terribly calamitous fires in the future, particularly in this town for the coming winter season.

Who has forgotten the circumstances of two Lake street fires a few years ago, when the hydrants were frozen and the river ice-bound? It was nearly half an hour from the moment of alarm till the stream of water was pouring on the flames, the river only two blocks distant.

Organize Bucket Companies. The old leather bucket is not to be despised. Strong arms, with heavy axes, will secure water in a few minutes, even from an ice-covered river.

Men of commercial enterprise, and you, dear sir, at the helm of the great Western Metropolis, will find that the gain of prevention will be a great saving in insurance risks.

Now is the time. Strike the iron while it is hot. Future ages, and the present, must take lessons from the past. Respectfully your humble servant,

JOHN C. SCHWEIZER,

With Kramer Bros., 262 and 264 Madison street.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1872.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The festivities of the Lord Mayor's day concluded with the usual banquet given by the Mayor at Guildhall. The Members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, the Foreign Ministers, leading Members of Parliament, and the principal officers of the National and City Governments, with a large number of other distinguished guests were present.

In the course of the evening the Lord Mayor, Sir Sidney Waterlow, proposed the health of the Foreign Ministers, coupling with it the names of Moran, representative of the United States, and Gutierrez, Minister of Honduras. He said he was glad to have this opportunity of giving expression to the general feeling of satisfaction at the result of the Geneva Arbitration. By this peaceful settlement of dispute the glory of both nations had been enhanced. America's greatness was England's greatness. The two countries, separated only by an ocean, were one in language, literature, and history. He was sure that the Americans, as they watched the progress of England, would heartily rejoice at the advance she made.

Mr. Moran replied briefly in acknowledgment of the compliments paid to his country.

Lord Selborne, late Sir Roundell Palmer, in a few happy remarks dwelt on the satisfactory termination of the Alabama dispute, and advised the payment of the Geneva award without grumbling.

Lord Granville responded to the toast to Her Majesty's Ministers. He referred at length to the Treaty of Washington, and the successful carrying out of its provisions. Arbitration, he said, was not always possible, particularly when national feelings were aroused on both sides. He rejoiced that England adopted it, although as the vanquished suitor. She was disappointed in the result of the award, which, however, only affected her purse, not her honor. Alluding to the San Juan boundary decision, Lord Granville intimated that its importance had been greatly exaggerated. The Government would be ready at the opening of Parliament to give full explanation. He congratulated the country on the conclusion of the new treaty of commerce with France, denounced the continuance of slave trade, and in conclusion said the Government was resolved to maintain firmly the honor of the Crown, while desirous of promoting peace everywhere.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Bowles Brothers, American bankers, Paris have suspended payment. The failure is attributed to delay in receiving from America a remittance on bills cashed by them in Europe. The members of the firm hope that the house will be able to resume business, and pay 75 cents on the dollar. At the same time it is asserted that a large portion of their capital has been carelessly expended. It is believed that arrangements have been made with Drexel, Morgan & Co., in favor of Americans now on the continent, who are travelling with, and on, the faith of Bowles' letters of credit. The condition of the Japanese Government business, now resting in the hands of the firm, is considered bad.

No Brass Bands on Sunday.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Catholic parade, which was to have taken place to-day, in connection with laying the corner stone of St. Joseph's Church, was postponed by Archbishop Bailey on account of the Mayor's order prohibiting bands in the procession.

The New York Irish militia and some Jersey City societies paraded, however, but Chief of Police Glasley stopped the music. The demonstration will take place on Thanksgiving Day. Great excitement was occasioned by the parade, which was regarded as a defiance of the authorities. No disturbance occurred.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Probabilities—The barometer will fall on Lakes Hu[illegible] Michigan, and thence over the lower [illegible] to the mid-Ohio Valley, with southeasterly [illegible] southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and [illegible] In New England, generally clear weather [illegible] light variable winds. In the Middle [illegible] partly cloudy weather and light southerly [illegible] In the South Atlantic States, northerly [illegible] clearing weather, and occasional rain. [illegible] Gulf States, wind northeasterly to southerly, with partly cloudy weather, extending [illegible] Ohio Valley. In the Northwest, and the Ohio Valley, winds veering to northwest with cool, clearing weather, but occasional [illegible] on Monday.

POLITICAL.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9.—In ninety [illegible] and cities heard from, the most of them [illegible] ly, Grant has overcome Walker's majority [illegible] 1869, and he now leads Greeley 10,000 [illegible] The remaining counties gave Walker [illegible] ty. It is now almost certain that Grant [illegible] carry the State by about 3,000.

Official returns received to-day from some of the counties in the [illegible] District materially change the aspect [illegible] result in reference to the election of [illegible] Republican, for Congress in that district [illegible] is almost certainly ascertained that his [illegible] nent, Davis, Democrat, will be elected by [illegible] or three hundred majority.

Further returns from the First District [illegible] the election of Sener, Republican, for Congress over Braxton, by a small majority.

The Congressional delegation will, then, stand five Democrats and four Republicans.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 10.—Last evening [illegible] magistrates and managers of the Atlanta [illegible] tion were arrested by the United States Commissioner, on the affidavit of a negro [illegible] Ogeechee, who charges them with violating [illegible] "Enforcement Act." They were released [illegible] giving bonds of $2,500 each.

Rawls, Democrat for Congress from the [illegible] District, is ahead 50 votes, allowing the [illegible] to be counted to go for Sloan.

FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 10.—From information received here from Florida, it appears [illegible] Bloxhall, Democrat, has been elected Governor of that State.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—Returns from [illegible] counties in this State give Greeley a majority [illegible] 29,308.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge Dwinelle, of San Francisco, [illegible] Wilkerson, the slayer of Mrs. Burkhard [illegible] years' imprisonment. Wilkerson [illegible] 52, rejoicing that he is not sentenced for [illegible]

—The late John A. Griswold, of Troy, [illegible] contracted a short time before his death [illegible] erection of a costly mausoleum at Oakwood Cemetery. Its cost will be in the neighborhood of $200,000.

—The will of the late Rev. Samuel J. [illegible] of Cincinnati, is contested by the heirs [illegible] public will not feel very sensitive if the [illegible] tor's design of Browne University [illegible] by the Courts.

—The absconding George S. Wedgwood [illegible] School Superintendant of LaSalle, have [illegible] titution and distress a young wife and [illegible] twin children. The last seen of him [illegible] Detroit, on his way to Canada.

—From the Richfort (Vt.) Sentinel [illegible] saddening announcement: "By the marriage [illegible] the two couples in the Methodist Church [illegible] nesday, the last of the regular [illegible] couples in this village have given up the [illegible] ness, or, rather, taken a new departure."

—Major General Q. A. Gillmore, of the [illegible] States Artillery, who distinguished himself [illegible] ing the war by his masterly engineering [illegible] Charleston, where his Swamp Angel [illegible] serviceable to the Federal arms, was [illegible] married to Mrs. Laura Bragg, an accomplished and wealthy lady, who, in Brooklyn [illegible] moves as a star of the first magnitude.

—Dr. Merle d'Aubigne, who recently [illegible] Geneva, Switzerland, was found dead in [illegible] in the morning. The day before, he was [illegible] chapel and took the sacrament, and in the evening had family prayers in his own house [illegible] had not complained of illness. His death [illegible] in many respects similar to that of Dr. L[illegible] in New York.

—In the Vermont Legislature, last week, [illegible] following Judges of the Supreme Court [illegible] elected: John Pierrepont at Vergennes, [illegible] Barrett at Woodstock, Asahel Peck, of [illegible] pelier; H. H. Wheeler, of Newfane; Homer [illegible] Royce, of St. Albans; Jonathan Ross, of [illegible] Johnsbury; and T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier. For Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, John W. Rowell, of West Randolph.

—A veteran Democrat in Portland, Me., [illegible] his own ticket for Presidential Electors, and [illegible] on the names of Andrew Johnson, James A. [illegible] ard, William B. Franklin, George B. McClellan and Jefferson Davis.

—The appetite for divorce grows by what it feeds on. In London, in 1861, there were [illegible] applications for divorce; in 1870, there were [illegible] and in 1871, the number had increased to [illegible] The whole number filed since the establishment of the London Divorce Court is 4,568, an average of 336 each year. It must be understood, however, that all divorce cases arising in England are tried in London. There are no local Divorce Courts.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Charley Johnson, son of W. G. Johnson, [illegible] Jacksonville, in the employ of the Chicago, [illegible] & St. Louis Railroad, as a brakeman on [illegible] freight train, was fatally injured on Friday night at Jerseyville. He was in the act of coupling two cars of the train, when he fell, [illegible] one of his legs was crushed beneath the wheels of a freight car, horribly mangling [illegible] limb. The injured man was taken to Jacksonville and the leg amputated, but the operation was of no avail. He sank rapidly, [illegible] died at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The sixth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Toledo, O., on the 20th and 21st inst.

On *Friday last* a desperado, named Mi[illegible] Fitzpatrick, picked a quarrel with Justice [illegible] liday, in Newton, Kas., and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. Subsequently City Marshal Johnson attempted to arrest Fitzpatrick, when the latter drew a revolver [illegible] Johnson shot the desperado dead; whereupon [illegible] law, killing him in his tracks.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—BEEVES.—During Thursday and Friday the market was comparatively [illegible] in consequence of an advance of ¼ to ½c per lb [illegible] by holders, and a disposition of buyers to hold off [illegible] the hope of the market taking a downward [illegible] There was a good attendance of buyers, but while [illegible] wanted cattle they did not feel inclined to pay [illegible] than last week's rates. The supply of good [illegible] was scarce, and it became evident yesterday that [illegible] ers would either have to pay the advance asked or [illegible] take the inferior cattle. Buyers therefore [illegible] way, and a lively business was done. In fact, by [illegible] nearly all the stock worth having had been bought. The offerings have comprised more medium and inferior animals than usual, and these commanded [illegible] little attention. The top price realized was 7¾c, [illegible] for the quality of the cattle purchased was an advance over last week of ¼c per lb.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts of the week in car loads, taken from the books [illegible] the Central Railroad: Monday, 14 cattle, [illegible] 2 sheep, 49 hogs; Tuesday, 14 cattle, 7 sheep, [illegible] hogs; Wednesday, 8 sheep; [illegible] hogs; Thursday, [illegible] cattle; 36 sheep; 110 hogs; Friday, [illegible] cattle; [illegible] sheep; 38 hogs; Saturday, 42 cattle; [illegible] sheep; [illegible] hogs; Sunday, 5 cattle; 4 sheep; [illegible] hogs. Total, [illegible] cattle, 175 sheep, 358 hogs.

PRICES—The following are the ruling prices this week: Premium, $7.85@8.37½; extra, $[illegible]; first quality, $6.50@7.50; second quality, $[illegible]; third quality, $4.60@5.25; inferior, $[illegible].

MILCH COWS—Market quiet. Between 70 and [illegible] were offered this week, and all were taken, at from $50 to $75 each.

WORKING OXEN—In good demand. Prices range from 5 to 7c per lb.

SHEEP—Only a moderate trade has been done in this market during the week, many of the car loads received being sent through in first hands. We quote prices realized, at from 5 to 6½c for coarse wool sheep; 4½ to 6½c for fine wool; and 7 to [illegible] lambs.

HOGS—The trade this week has been mainly confined to State droves, at from $5.00 to $5.20 per cwt; Western hogs command from 5⅛ to 5¼c per lb.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—PASSED UP. Props Montana, Northern Light, Champlain, Raleigh, [illegible] Craig, Vanderbilt, Oneida, New York, Edith, [illegible] barges Jenson, Nebraska, Canisteo, Benton; [illegible] North-West, Frank Siegel; schooners Golden [illegible] Grace Whitney, G. Sherman, Minch, General [illegible] O. L. Tick, Emma, Emma Myers, Hubbard, Griswold, Rainbow.

PASSED DOWN. Props Acadia, Bay City, and barges Birkhead, Graves, Pasaic; barks Vanderbilt, Board of Trade, Advance, Massalon; schooners Thomas Quayle, Willis, Clara Parker, Quinby, Evaline, Oliver Culver, Dan Fort, Nevada, Harvest Home, Czar.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 10.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.

CANAL—Passed in, nothing. Passed out, barge No. 1 loaded with glass and sand, for LaSalle.

Eight feet and ten inches of water on the miter sill at lock fifteen.

The barometer will fall on Lakes Huron Michigan, and thence over the lower Lakes to the mid-Ohio Valley, with southeasterly southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and In New England, generally clear weather, light variable winds. In the Middle States partly cloudy weather and light southerly w In the South Atlantic States, northerly clearing weather, and occasional rain. In Gulf States, wind northeasterly to southerly, with partly cloudy weather, extending to Ohio Valley. In the Northwest, wind the Ohio Valley, winds veering to northwest with cool, clearing weather, but occasional on Monday.

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RECEIPTS.—The following are the receipts of the week in car loads, taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday, 74 cattle, sheep, 42 hogs; Tuesday, 14 cattle, 7 sheep, hogs; Wednesday, 8 sheep; 30 hogs; Thursday, 46 cattle; 26 sheep; 110 hogs; Friday, 104 cattle; 2 sheep; 38 hogs; Saturday, 42 cattle; 90 sheep; 2 hogs; Sunday, 6 cattle; 4 sheep; 21 hogs. Total, 243 cattle, 175 sheep, 256 hogs.

PRICES.—The following are the selling prices this week: Premium, $7.35@8.37½; extra, $7.15@7.30; first quality, $6.50@7.00; second quality, $5.75@6.25; third quality, $4.62½@5.25; fancy, $3.50@4.37½.

MILCH COWS.—Market quiet. Between 70 and 80 were offered this week, and all were taken, at from $60 to $75 each.

WORKING OXEN.—In good demand. Prices range from 6 to 7c per lb.

SHEEP.—Only a moderate trade has been done in the market during the week, many of the cars sent to ers having sent through in first hands. We quote ived being sent through in first hands. We quote ose finished, fresh, at 5 to 6¼c for coarse wool ep; 5¾ to 6½c for fine wool; and 7 to 8¼c for me.

HOGS.—The trade this week has been mainly con ed to dealers and shippers, at from $5.00 to $5.20 per cw.; ssion hogs command from 5½ to 5¾c per lb.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—PASSED UP: Props Montreal, Northern Light, Champlain, Raleigh, Kent; ers Vanderbilt, Onoida, New York, Lillie, and ge Jones, Nebraska, Canisteo, Benton; tugs Ch Wood, Frank Siegel; schooners Golden Rule, ose Whitney, G. Sherman, Minch, General Rawson, le Tick, Emen, Emma Myers, Hubbard, Gotzwald, Andover.

PASSED DOWN: Props Acadia, Bay City, and barge Richland, Gowen, Passaic; barks Vanderbilt, Board Trade, Advance, Mineola; schooners: Thomas Boyle, White, Clarence, Parker, Quinby, Evalina, Oliver Iver, Dan Peri, Nevada, Harriet Home, Czar.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

By special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 10.—RIVER.—Nothing arrived at or passed.

CANAL.—Passed in, nothing. Passed out, barge No. 2 loaded with glass and sand; for LaSalle.

Eight feet and ten inches of water on the sills still a fifteen.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

(Continued from the First Page.)

ed. We hope to be enabled to give a list, as full as it is possible to obtain, of sufferers, their losses, insurances, &c.

The flames are progressing with unabated fury and certainty towards State street. At a quarter before 9 it had reached in nearly a straight line from Congress street through Lindall to Kilby street and Liberty Square, both sides being on fire.

The rear of the Post Office on Lindall street is burning.

It having become necessary to blow up the building corner of Congress street and Congress square, it was mined and exploded shortly before 9.

The large granite front building at the northwest corner of Lincoln and Kilby streets, occupied by Vincent & Hutchins, insurance brokers, T. Wiley Edmunds, and several others, was also blown up at 9 o'clock, though the effect of the blast was apparently of no material advantage. The facade was shattered, but the walls and much of the wood-work was left standing, the latter by a condition to accelerate rather than retard the progress of the fire.

The flames are making their way with gains certainty towards the corner of Broad and State streets. It will, in all probability, strike State only three doors distant. At 9 o'clock an effort is making to arrest its progress by blowing up the brick building which is third from State street front, but three explosions failed to make the desired impression. Nearly every building back of State street, from between Congress and Broad, to it already been ruined, while legs of power, with mainch in readiness for lighting, are placed in a large number of buildings in the vicinity of Broad street, ready to send them to places.

Quite a distance of the Kilby street front, next to State street, where the fire is hottest, is of heavy granite, with but little ornamental work to catch the flames; but next to it is a very high granite building belonging to the Shoe and Leather Exchange, and is only separated from the raging fire by it.

On Milk street the fire has passed below the corner of Oliver, on both sides, and is very hot, and only a single small block of buildings between it and Broad street. Right in the vicinity are many large stores filled with combustible liquors, and if these are caught there seems to be no possible way to stop the progress of the flames before they reach the water in this direction. But there is yet a small chance to save State street by fearlessness and promptness. In the square formed by Doane, State, Kilby, and Broad streets, at 9 o'clock, there was only one building on fire, and that had just commenced to smoke at the corner of Kilby and Doane streets. In other quarters the fire seems to have somewhat subsided, or at least reached its extreme limit. If the flames are not stopped by some superhuman effort in Kilby street, the following banks will have to succumb: Atlantic National, Atlas National, Eagle National, and the Shoe and Leather National. There are also large numbers of Insurance Companies in the same street threatened with the same disaster.

The Merchants' Exchange, including the Post Office, has gone. The mails, however, have been saved, and the Post Office will open in Faneuil Hall to-morrow.

At 8 o'clock, the fire is sweeping up Devonshire, Congress, and Water streets, and the Merchants' Exchange on State street is threatened.

11 o'clock.—It is believed that the fire is now so far under control that it will not cross State street.

By half-past 11 o'clock the progress of the fire towards the water, in the direction of Kilby and Central streets, seemed to be effectually stopped, and streams of water were used in extinguishing the flames among the ruins, which present the appearance of utter devastation.

The principal losses at this point are H. Samuel, cigar-maker; J. P. P. Dubuc, agent for Burkhard's lager beer; Reed & Bowen, commission merchants; and the Commercial Printing House, all situated in the four-story brick block on the south corner of Central and Kilby streets. On the opposite corner is another four-story brick building, which is completely demolished in its inside. It was occupied by the following parties: F. J. Hawley, saloon; Aborn, Kay & Co., commission merchants; J. B. & N. Niles, printers; F. P. Hall, solicitor of patents; H. C. Pare, J. E. Baker, W. Dillard & Norton, and Pilot & Hall. This building is numbered 30 Kilby street.

There are several adjoining blocks, the windows of which are badly shattered by explosion. In some of them scarcely a whole pane of glass remains.

On Kilby street the walls of blocks numbered from 29 to 29, inclusive, are partially standing, but the interiors are entirely gutted, ruined. These were occupied by George White Williams, importer of saddlery hardware; William Warren, G. Tuckerman & Co., R. S. Sargent, George W. Brown; E. Seaver, coal and wood dealer; Union Stone Company, and Gray & Co., cotton brokers.

By the most strenuous exertions the firemen succeeded in saving the entire block about the Post Office, by bourn-ding was discernible in the interior in the way of a blaze, and strong hopes are entertained that the building will be saved, though various departments in the inside will be thoroughly drenched with water.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The conflagration was got under control at about o'clock, having, in the space of its fifteen hours destroyed hundreds of the costliest and most substantial warehouses in the country, and temporarily paralyzed three of the leading mercantile interests, the shoe and leather, wool and dry goods trades. It is said that there is not one wholesale shoe and leather establishment left in Boston. The wool trade has suffered in the same degree, and the dry goods jobbing houses left are few and far between. The Ninth regiment, with detachments from other regiments, amounting to 1,200 men, are on duty for the protection of property, and the preservation of order.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held in the City Hall this afternoon, presided over by Mayor Gaston, at which encouraging speeches were made and energetic action urged in order to alleviate the sufferings of the needy, as well as for the rebuilding of the burnt district. A numerous Relief Committee was appointed, of which William Gray is Chairman. The Committee will hold daily sessions. A Relief Bureau was also organized, of which ex-Mayor Norcross is the Chairman.

The new Post Office and Sub-Treasury building was for a long time exposed to the fierce flames and smoke, but was scarcely scarred. This massive fire-proof structure saved the Boston *Morning Post* building directly opposite, and helped greatly in preventing the fire from reaching State street.

The Old South Church also escaped, though several times given up for lost. The costly and beautiful *Transcript* building and Currer and ...tt's jewelry establishment, on the opposite ...r of Milk street, were burned. The Eastern ...press Office was saved, though reported at one time as burned.

Two steam fire-engines came from Portland, with 400 of her leading citizens, headed by Mayor Kingsbury, to proffer a very aid in their power.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—12 m.—The district covered by the fire may be said to include the largest part of that improvement of Boston which has been made necessary by the recent development of the commerce of the city. The streets which have been thus far destroyed include all the new streets devoted to the wholesale and jobbing dry goods trade, the boot and shoe trade, and most of those devoted to the wool business. With a few exceptions, the warehouses destroyed

JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

there being scarcely a retail store in the (at present) burnt district, and very few dwelling-houses. None of the latter, indeed, except some tenement houses near the water line, at the eastern end of Summer street, and in the neighborhood of the Old Colony Station. Persons who have not lived here for some years will remember Summer street, Arch street, High street, Franklin street, and Pearl street, as occupied by the residences of some of the best citizens of Boston. They contained at one time some of the most elegant mansions in the world. The recent advance of the business of Boston, and, in particular, its development since the war, has rendered it necessary for the shoe trade, the dry goods trade, and the wool trade, to overstep the bounds to which they were formerly confined, and to establish themselves on these streets, once the favorite dwelling places of the citizens. It is but six years since

SUMMER STREET

was changed from a street of quiet homes to one of the most active wholesale business streets. As late as 1865, Governor Everett, Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and other gentlemen of quiet literary tastes, resided in Summer street, but for the past two or three years, there has not been a single dwelling-house in that street. It has been wholly rebuilt with the most substantial granite warehouses. Trinity Church still stood in Summer street, but arrangements had been made for its reconstruction in another part of town. The destruction of

PEARL AND HIGH STREETS

has wiped out the largest boot and shoe mart in the world, for this industry in this country was centred there. A very large part of the

LEATHER TRADE,

of the trade in shoe-findings, and other trades connected with the boot and shoe trade, also found their centre in the same locality. The great establishments of the New England cotton and woolen manufacturers are all swept away. Within a few years

NEW DEVONSHIRE STREET

was laid out through the district burned, and this thoroughfare seems to be the very centre of the periphery of the fire. The noble warehouses on both sides of it, as well as those in Otis street and Winthrop place, have perished. The principal

WOOL WAREHOUSES

were on Congress and Federal streets, and part of these streets is also in ruins. At this moment it would seem that the fire has been checked on the eastern side of Washington street, and, although it has consumed the rear of some of the warehouses on that street, it has not broken through into the street itself. In Broad street, Kilby street, and nearer the water, are large stores containing stocks of iron and imported goods, but the fire has not yet reached them.

FORT HILL.

Old residents of Boston, who have not been here for five years, should understand that the whole of Fort Hill has recently been dug down and carried away, and in its place is now a level plain not covered with buildings. The crowded pauper population, which, till lately, filled every tenement on Fort Hill, has been removed to other and, at present, safer homes. The swarms of the poor, which, till recently, crowded the cellars of Broad street, have nearly all given room to the growth of trade, and that street is no longer to be regarded as one of the lairs of this degraded population. To these two facts is it due that so few people are left homeless by this disaster. Not more than

FIVE HUNDRED FAMILIES

have been unhoused. The real sufferers are the most active business men of Boston. They represent mainly that younger class of merchants, and to whom, in the last fifteen years, the city owes its remarkable commercial development, a development which, not perhaps so noticeable to outsiders, has been a marked feature of Boston growth. These men, conscious of the immense advantages which the city had for trade, had availed themselves of large resources to construct a

SYSTEM OF WAREHOUSES

which had no superior in this country, perhaps none abroad, and to open new streets which should answer their needs. The old byways in the more northern part of the city had become crowded and inadequate. They looked with pride upon Pearl street, Franklin street, New Devonshire street, and Summer street, as business thoroughfares nowhere excelled. Every new year the development of the manufactures and commerce of the country and of their own city had shown that they built on no false hopes in constructing such solid and expensive storehouses.

Of this city, more than any other in this country, it is true that the

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY

liked to remain together and work side by side. To speak of a Boston man of Milk street and Franklin street was to call to mind the large wholesale and jobbing establishments of the dry goods manufacturers of New England. Pearl street and High street were to him the centres of the boot and shoe industries of New England; Summer street was that of the latest advances of domestic dry goods. These streets were occupied almost distinctively for these respective purposes.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FIRE.

To strangers, the consolidation of these different interests cannot be better explained than by saying that hose, in the region bounded on the water side, two-thirds of a mile, on Washington street nearly half a mile, and on the northern side and southern side nearly half a mile each, lay the very

RICHEST PART OF BOSTON.

It was, perhaps, the wealthiest section in the country. In this district there were few dwelling houses, no hotel of importance, no theatre, no church, except Trinity and the old South Church, which has as yet escaped the flames. The Cathedral Block, which is destroyed, was a magnificent collection of warehouses. The site was formerly occupied by the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the ground having been purchased a few years ago for $21 a square foot.

NO BANKS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

except the Revere, North America, and Continental. The North Bank and the Bank of Mutual Redemption were in peril, but have not yet suffered.

It is rumored that the

OLD SOUTH CHURCH

is destroyed, but I have no reliable information of the fact at this moment. The name of the church indicates a period when Boston was confined wholly to what is now known as the North End, when this church, the third built in Boston, was regarded as the most southerly of the three. It was established about the year 1660. The present edifice was erected in the early part of the last century. With the advance of the growth of Boston, the old South Church long since found itself in the northern part of the city, and it is a melancholy reminder of the origin of its name, if it be spared to-day, that it is at the southern point of that part of old Boston which remains. Opposite the Old South Church, in the time of the Revolution, was the Province House, which was used by the English Governors as their residence of state. When the English army took possession of Boston, finding, in the winter, no other building large enough for the training of cavalry, they seized the old South Church, and used it as a riding school. This insult to the people was one of the most bitter inflicted by that army upon the Colonists. The congregation own a great deal of real estate in the neighborhood, and, like that of the Trinity Church of New York, are very wealthy. They maintain other churches throughout the city, and were contemplating the erection of a very fine church in the region known as Back Bay.

AS A LANDMARK

of the old times, there is no building in Boston the loss of which would be more regretted by its older citizens.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTH-PLACE.

Immediately opposite the old South Church was a building in the rear of the *Transcript* office, which was built on the scene of the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin. From this house, it is known that he was carried, on the day of his birth, to be baptised in the Old South Church. Every visitor to Boston will recollect that there was an inscription on the granite warehouse erected there, to show that it was the spot where Franklin was born.

THE NEW POST OFFICE,

which has been, so far, a barrier to the flames on the north, is a magnificent structure of granite and iron, the corner-stone of which was laid little more than a year ago. A considerable part of the ground burned over east of this building, had, the antiquaries say, been gradually reclaimed from the water, but this was done long before the present generation was born. From an intimate acquaintance with the

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE CITY,

I am able to state that the fall trade in dry goods was considered successful, and that the different houses had probably replaced their stocks of domestic goods to as low a point as at any period in the year. It is not yet time for the stocks of the spring trade to accumulate.

THESE WAREHOUSES

were the points of delivery for the great manufacturing establishments of all parts of New England, and they held goods in very large quantities at the place of manufacture, to be drawn upon in case of sales. This is true, in a limited degree, also, of the boot and shoe business.

THE STORE OF WOOL

was probably at its very largest, as dealers had held wool lately for a rise. The recent difficulty in transportation, caused by the horse distemper, had in many instances, prevented the delivery of wool, although it was absolutely needed in the manufacturing establishments, and larger quantities of goods than have ever accumulated before are now in store from the same cause at the railroad depots, which, so far, have escaped destruction.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT OFFICE,

a very fine structure, recently erected, has been partially destroyed. The office of the *Post* is in danger, but at this writing, it is believed to be safe. The *Pilot*, a Roman Catholic paper, having the largest circulation of any paper of that denomination in the country, was engulfed, as also the establishment of Donohue, the well-known publisher of Catholic books.

THE LARGEST PAPER ESTABLISHMENTS

are gone, and that trade is also crippled. So far as can be learned,

NO STEAMSHIPS CAN HAVE BEEN DESTROYED,

their docks being at some distance from the fire. Many smaller crafts are reported to have been lost.

Should the wind change, or control of the flames be lost, the next section to go will be

STATE STREET,

in which are almost all the banks and insurance offices. There is not the least danger to the residence portion of the city as yet apprehended, but if the wind veers to the east,—come from the sea,—they will fall beneath the flames.

MANSARD ROOFS.

That the solid structures of iron and stone, which fill the burnt district, should have been so easily consumed, is attributed here to the pernicious fashion of capping them with the frail and combustible Mansard roof, which serves to carry the flame from building to building.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

THE SYMPATHY.

The awful intelligence transmitted through the telegraph wires and printing presses of the United States must have given a shock to every reader throughout the extent of the country. But where could it shock with such a thrill of horror, or where could it awaken such a gush of feeling, as in Chicago, where the scars of our disastrous wounding are still so plain? It was not merely a horror, as of hearing of the tragic end of one we have merely known, but rather such a feeling as would be experienced at seeing a brother slain at our feet. Our calamity was Boston's, and Boston felt it, and showered her sympathy and her material offerings with a lavish profusion. Boston's terrible visitation was doubly ours, for we could feel what she felt, and every terrible line that told of the work of the remorseless flames recalled to the reader's mind the picture of October 9, 1871, which years will not efface. The news was more than news to Chicago; it was almost a renewal of her own unspeakable pain. And naturally enough

THE EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE CITY

was greater than at any time since the first few days succeeding the disaster which laid Chicago low. The morning papers produced a feeling in every household which could not be forgotten. Men rushed out into the streets for a confirmation of the news, and found in the excited faces of those they met that unwelcome testimony which they sought. Down the streets toward the centre of the city hundreds were hurrying, in almost an agony of expectancy, hope, and fear to learn the truth. Where men met they asked eagerly,

"IS IT TRUE?"

And then they said, "And we cannot half repay what they did for us." And on they sped to learn minute particulars. It was plainly written and readily deciphered. Every hotel had bulletins from the telegraph office, with the minutest details it was possible to learn. Every fresh despatch was read with increased anxiety. As yet only the business portion of the city was in flames, and the fire was still unchecked, they found. Then the agonizing picture of the fugitive women and children fleeing for their lives from the North Side, saving what they could, rose up with fearful distinctness in their imaginations. At the Sherman House a map was quickly constructed, giving a rough outline of the city's topography, and the prospects were speculated upon wildly and excitedly. There were numerous Bostonians present, and hundreds of people who were familiar with the landmarks of that unhappy city as with those of Chicago, and they were listened to with the closest attention.

AT NOON

the whole city was down town, thronging the hotels, the newspaper offices, the telegraph offices, still unsatisfied as to the extent of the fire. Marble and granite buildings had succumbed to the flames, but how were the residents faring? That question was a home one, and, by far, oftenest repeated, and remained for a long time unanswered, except by surmises. Gradually the news spread round that the residence portion of the city had not been touched, that the awful element had satisfied its fury with the destruction of the material wealth of Boston, and that the women and children were so far enjoying the privilege of shelter and home. Thus far they were better off than we were, and a profound feeling of thankfulness that pervaded the crowded throng found expression in words not often uttered by some of those present.

THE MAYOR'S DESPATCH.

Meantime, our city authorities knew full well what had been our necessity in the days succeeding the fire, and what might still be a necessity for Boston, for all that could be foretold. Mayor Medill, acting for the city, telegraphed the following words of inquiry and comfort to the city of Boston, through its Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1:30 p. m. }

To the Mayor of Boston: The citizens of Chicago tender their deepest sympathy, and all the material aid in their power, to your afflicted people in this hour of their fearful misfortunes. In what way can we help you most? Have called public meeting for noon to-morrow, to consider ways and means of assistance.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

SPECULATION

as to the probable financial ruin worked by the flames was soon indulged in. A feeling of comical disappointment, mingled with the genuine sorrow for Boston's misfortunes, was apparent as it became known that the losses by the fire were greatly in excess of our own. Chicago had been beaten in one particular, and no one doubted it. The Boston gentlemen in the various hotels estimated enormous figures, which business men in Chicago could not but assent to. The average estimate agreed upon was about $250,000,000.

AT THE TREMONT HOUSE

a large number of people assembled yesterday forenoon to learn about the progress of the fire, despatches being received from the main telegraph office at the branch office in the billiard-room of the hotel. Mr. John B. Drake read the news in a tremulous voice, and it was received with silence. One despatch announcing the limits of the conflagration, and that it was believed it could be controlled, was received with cheers that came directly from the hearts of the eager listeners. All over the room were gathered little knots of men who talked of the fire and its effect upon business, many predicting that it would interfere seriously with the rebuilding of Chicago. Many Boston capitalists have invested nearly all their surplus funds in this city, and having experienced heavy losses at home, it was thought they would endeavor to recall as much of their capital as it was possible to secure. Business men who carry large stocks of goods, and are heavily insured, were excited at the prospect of the failure of insurance companies, it being considered an impossibility for the Connecticut and other New England companies to pay the losses. A despatch that the loss would exceed $200,000,000 caused a shudder, for, should that prove to be the aggregate damage, nearly every insurance company in the country, having agencies in Boston, would be bankrupt. The Royal of Liverpool, the London and Liverpool and Globe, and the North British and Mercantile, the Imperial, and the Queen, are said to be heavy losers, but as they have enormous capital, it was thought they would be able to "pull through." Insurance men said the risks in Boston ranged in the following order: 1st, New England Companies; 2d, Philadelphia; 3d, English; 4th, New York.

THE GARDNER HOUSE OFFICE

was crowded also, despatches being received there as at the other hotels. The fire was the all-absorbing topic, and the sympathies of all were with the Boston people. No private despatches were received, the lines being monopolized by the Associated Press. Much anxiety was manifested to hear from friends, but it was impossible to do so.

AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE

a large and excited crowd thronged the office, eagerly awaiting the reading of despatches, which came about every half hour, each one announcing some new phase of the terrible disaster. Among the guests at the hotel were several Boston men, whose distress and solicitude concerning the directions taken by the fire were painful to see. There was scarcely one among them who was not more or less affected financially, and not a few, as they learned the localities touched by the conflagration, clashed their hands in agony at the ruin which stared them in the face. Scarcely less anxious were our Chicago people, who knew better than any one else what it meant.

AT THE "TRIBUNE" OFFICE

a crowd of fully five hundred people were collected at noon, and all remained there for about three hours, eagerly awaiting the appearance of THE TRIBUNE extra, issued at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. About 16,000 copies were struck off, and in half an hour had been disposed of. In many instances, as many as five copies were bought by those who wished to send them away. Not since our own great blaze, a year ago, has THE TRIBUNE office been so besieged with anxious seekers after news.

CONVERSATIONS WITH PUBLIC MEN.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, who is stopping at the Tremont House, in this city, was visited by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday afternoon, and, in the course of a somewhat protracted conversation, said: "The citizens of Chicago, who look with so much interest on the sufferings of Boston, should understand the destruction wrought by the fire affects the property of the most active business in that city, many of whom were the most urgent in rendering every service in their power to this city a year ago. The splendid warehouse of the Atlantic Mills, which was among the first to give way, was owned by Mr. William Gray, who was Chairman of the Boston Committee that visited Chicago during the week of the fire. The great paper-warehouse of Alexander H. Rice, who was also a member of the Committee, is gone. The splendid new warehouse of Nash & Spaulding, one of the members of which firm recently received so gratifying a testimonial from the wholesale grocers of this city, was engulfed. It only required an examination of the partial list of losers in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE to show that almost all of the valued correspondents of Chicago business men in Boston share in the suffering wrought by the great calamity. In answer to the question what was most needed in Boston at this time, he said the conflagration was another of those instances which illustrated the solidarity of all people in the world—a making of them, indeed, one community. Those at the West would best help those who suffer at the East by the utmost extension of confidence and encouragement, and by an expression of sympathy that would not stop with words, but show itself in deeds. The men who had lost their fortunes in Boston were not men who would lie down and complain. They were accustomed to grappling with large enterprises, and by prudent courage had shown themselves competent to win great victories. In answer to an inquiry for explanation of the fact which was exciting such general surprise in Chicago that the fire had made such quick work of the mammoth granite buildings of Boston, he said that their destruction was due to the Mansard roofs, which, in his opinion, served as the vehicle for the flames. He did not think there would be any permanent interruption to business, feeling confident that, as in the case of Portland, the recuperation would be rapid and certain. So far as he had knowledge, most of the insurance was held abroad, the English companies being the favorites of the Boston merchants. As the Lyceums were not destroyed, he had no doubt that the lecture courses, and other literary recreations, would not be interfered with, the more as the people would seek in them a relief from the contemplation of their misfortunes. He considered it very fortunate that the large publishing houses escaped the general devastation. With regard to the loss, he said he had just parted with Mr. Ridder, the great Boston banker, who ridiculed the extravagant estimate of $250,000,000. How wide-spread the loss was might be judged from the fact that he could not recall one of the wealthier members of his congregation who had not been overwhelmed in the calamity.

INTERVIEW WITH BENJAMIN E. GALLUP.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE held the following interview with Mr. Gallup, of the firm of Gallup & Peabody, financial agents for Boston and the New England States, yesterday afternoon: In answer to a question concerning the effect of the fire in Boston in Chicago, Mr. Gallup said that the effect was very serious, but would not be as disastrous to the city as many seemed to anticipate. He said that the principal effect would be to render it difficult to secure money at any rate of interest for the next two weeks or longer; that the larger portion of foreign capital in the city came from Boston and New England, and that we depended more upon the New England States for our loans than upon New York; that our relations with New York were commercial, while with Boston they had been largely financial. By the great fire in Boston, money which was to be invested here will be kept at home, and thus the supply of money from that direction would be cut off. The reporter then inquired if the demand for money in Boston would not affect our supply from New York and England. Mr. Gallup said that it would,—that New York and English capitalists would send their money to Boston, because, he said, securities were better. But, said Mr. Gallup, even though these money sources be cut off, the result in Chicago will only be serious to those men who have not completed their negotiations for loans to erect buildings and resume business, and, fortunately, this number is small. Thus parties who are rebuilding will not be compelled to borrow money at the high rate of interest which will be charged as a result of the fire.

The reporter then asked if, as a result of our fire, there were not many men in Chicago who would have to make large payments at an early date, and who were depending upon the easy condition of Eastern creditors to get an extension of their paper, who would now be compelled to borrow and meet their paper at once. Mr. Gallup said that was rarely the case; that just after the fire, men who were owing money were allowed an extension of from three to five years, and they had been generally careful to borrow no money since that, except on long time. He said, that to sum the whole thing up, he did not believe many men in Chicago would be crippled by the fire, and that the work of rebuilding would not generally be retarded; that the effect would be to make money tight and its demand at almost any rate of interest. Mr. Gallup gave the reporter a copy of a despatch he received yesterday afternoon from one of the heaviest capitalists in Boston, dated yesterday, which is here subjoined:

To Gallup & Peabody, Chicago:

Boston insurance offices probably ruined. Cover my interests in other offices.

A GENTLEMAN WELL KNOWN

in money circles as the financial agent in Chicago of several Hartford insurance companies, gave the following opinions to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

The result of the Boston fire will be that many men who are now building in Chicago will be compelled to cease. Nine-tenths of the foreign capital in Chicago comes from the New England States, through the medium of insurance companies. This supply will be largely cut off, and unless the life insurance companies come to the aid of the fire underwriters, many of them will not be able to fulfill their contracts to loan money.

He stated that he had completed arrangements to loan $350,000 this week, which he presumed he would not be able to procure. On the largest amounts he was now asking 1 per cent.

In reply as to his opinion concerning the Hartford Companies, he said that he did not believe that they had insured very largely in Boston, as Boston has always preferred insuring in Boston and English companies. It was his opinion that the English Companies would be able to meet their losses, but they would at once withdraw all agencies from this country.

WILLIAM F. BACON,

Secretary of the Traders' Insurance Company, states that their loss by the Boston fire does not exceed the sum of $35,000. They have a capital of $500,000 in registered bonds of the United States. Their surplus on the 1st of October last amounted to $100,000. The company sent an adjuster to Boston yesterday evening, with instructions to settle all losses, and draw at sight for the same. The Girard Insurance

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniment.

More than one million people, men and animals, that have been cured of Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, and Lameness, by CENTAUR LINIMENT, are joining the armed and shouting out its praises. It effects more remarkable cures in one day than all other articles have in one year.

KENNEDY & PERRY.

Children Cry

For PITCHER'S CASTORIA. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and gives natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Pernicious Purgatives.

The brilliant idea of half a century ago, that the weak and ailing could be bled, blistered, and salivated into a condition of health and vigor is happily exploded; but violent and prolonged purgation is still, to some extent, in vogue. We have impostors who are daring enough to offer to the world, as tonics and restoratives, the most destructive cathartics, unmodified by a single assimilating, soothing, or restorative element. Compare the operation of one of these terrible nostrums with that of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which are combined the three great curative elements—a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. The former completely invigorates the vital forces, so that nature can make no resistance to disease; the latter sustains the strength of the patient, while it restores the suspended functions of the secretory organs, and relieves the bowels without violence or pain. It is simply a choice between restoration and prostration.

CAUTION! WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. LEA & PERRINS'

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps,

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the choicest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essences of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of derangement, or obstruction of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD S

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The change in the tone of the local money market since this day last week is slight, what there has been is in favor of an easier condition, though the banks disagree in their reports on this point, and some of them say they are just as short of loanable funds as they were a week ago. The effect of the hindrance to trade from the horse-disease is perceptible in the business of the banks. Instances are cited by bankers in which their customers have had to borrow, and others in which they have been unable to meet maturing obligations, because they could not deliver goods. The condition of the open market does not quite tally with the report of the banks. We find there is less commercial paper offering in the street than a week or ten days ago, and rates of interest are lower than then, 1½ per cent per month being the ruling rate now, against 2 per cent then.

The receipts of currency from the country have diminished some during the week, and, on the other hand, some considerable amounts are being sent out.

New York exchange continues scarce, and rates are firm at 50@75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Nov. 9 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,190,846.47	$376,754.88
Tuesday	3,724,751.11	300,781.56
Wednesday	2,640,362.31	192,784.62
Thursday	3,672,368.29	317,356.18
Friday	3,215,240.02	292,705.81
Saturday	3,129,365.69	370,873.82
Total	$20,582,633.89	$1,851,256.86

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	118
City National Bank	145	....
Cook County National Bank	107	109
National Bank of Illinois	109	..
National Bank of Commerce	..	101
Home National Bank	..	98
Scandinavian National Bank	..	100
Chicago City Railway	165	167½
West Division Railway	175	..
North Division Railway	..	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Elgin Watch Company	..	105
Chamber of Commerce	..	102
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.	..	100
Traders' Insurance Company	108	109

SALES.

13,000 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co., 100@105.
15,600 Chicago City Railway, 167½.
14,000 Cook County National Bank, 107.
6,000 National Bank of Illinois, 109.

Messrs Hammond & Watson have been appointed agents for the sale of Foreign Exchange for Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., of New York, at New York rates.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Gold was very strong all day, at 113⅛@113⅜; sold up to 113¾, and closed firm at 113⅝@113¾. Loans were from 1 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $86,000,000. Export of specie for the week, $43,399,205. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $473,000 on account of interest, and $16,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Money was easy at 4 to 7 per cent, and closed at 5. The weekly bank statement was unfavorable. The total reserve has fallen off $1,939,900, caused by the large loss in legal tenders. The net reserve of the banks is now reduced to $3,936,775.

State bonds were dull and steady at about yesterday's prices. Governments were steady, with the bid prices of 5-20s of May and November ¼ per cent lower. On the second call, prices were back to last night's quotations. The market closed firm and strong.

The stock market was heavy and dull, with lower prices during the day. In the afternoon the market was heavy and very irregular, with a decline of ⅜ to 1½ per cent. At the final close the decline in C., C. & I. C. was based on the report that the "pool" had been disbanded. Northwestern common and Western Union were exceptionally steady. The balance of the business was larger in the leading specialties, but dullness was the chief feature of the general list.

GOVERNMENTS.

Sterling, 108⅝.

Coupons, '81	116⅝	Coupons, '67	115⅜
5-20s of '62	112⅛	Coupons, '68	114½
Coupons, '64	112⅛	New 5s	109⅝
Coupons, '65	112⅛	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	Currency 6s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	74	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	74½	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	102	St. Paul pfd	75½
W. U. Tel	78⅜	Wabash	71½
Quicksilver	47	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	87	Terre Haute	15
American Express	70½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	90⅜	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	95	O. & M.	46⅛
Erie	50⅜	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	72½	C., B. & Q.	113
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	91
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	32½
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh	89½	Un. Pacific stocks	35⅝
Northwestern	83⅝	U. P. bonds	88
N. W. pfd	87½	Cen. Pacific bonds	100½
Rock Island	109	Del., Lac & W	97¾
N. J. Cen	103	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
St. Paul	55⅛		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,184	5,738	6,211	2,676
Wheat, bu	50,840	65,090	161,598	68,883
Corn, bu	47,185	128,070	117,097	186,523
Oats, bu	19,630	52,036	34,016	30,285
Rye, bu	2,852	2,610	....	360
Barley, bu	26,200	10,990	35,467	14,134
Grass seed, lbs	29,940	79,670	35,290	....
Flax seed, lbs	53,440	....	27,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	78,375	167,680	24,560	2,122
Cured meats, lbs	16,280	129,320	96,500	283,201
Beef, brls	....	1,965	150	2,226
Pork, brls	....	....	2,725	179
Lard, lbs	6,180	50,090	80,500	112,205
Tallow, lbs	7,887	30,670	....	....
Butter, lbs	49,670	72,945	7,550	5,000
Dressed hogs, No	28	13	....	....
Live hogs, No	14,027	8,213	6,134	2,802
Cattle, No	1,697	1,506	387	890
Sheep, No	467	182	....	184
Hides, lbs	63,098	127,115	64,853	20,490
Highwines, brls	300	463	164	281
Wool, lbs	45,027	223,676	40,865	107,902
Potatoes, bu	2,753	4,630	300	10
Lumber, m feet	4,291	3,777	2,163	1,114
Shingles m	840	145	1,179	776
Lath, m	215	115	100	130
Salt, brls	65	7,799	741	2,008

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 982 bu corn. Withdrawn for do during the week: 4,510 bu wheat; 13,316 bu corn; 16,596 bu oats; 3,532 bu rye; 6,160 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 167 cars wheat; 128 cars and 2,500 bu corn; 26 cars and 6,000 bu oats; 10 cars rye; 97 cars barley. Total (428 cars), 172,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 9, '72.	Nov. 2, '72.	Nov. 11, '71.
Flour, brls	39,883	44,870	35,272
Wheat, bu	498,930	587,760	390,538
Corn, bu	323,475	458,265	817,904
Oats, bu	188,165	285,895	270,367
Rye, bu	23,231	26,984	26,474
Barley, bu	222,910	232,855	87,530
Live hogs, No	67,200	33,613	56,036
Cattle, No	11,068	16,136	10,051
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	37,344	29,163	19,156
Wheat, bu	345,061	676,129	413,009
Corn, bu	654,356	1,591,344	547,634
Oats, bu	182,805	210,334	473,134
Rye, bu	24,288	28,728	37,570
Barley, bu	217,895	353,395	108,726
Live hogs, No	37,228	28,394	26,570
Cattle, No	5,135	4,434	3,498

The leading item of commercial news to-day is the notification given on 'Change by George Armour & Co., who recently assumed the control of the Munn & Scott elevators. They announce that on Monday next they will furnish to the Registrar of Grain a statement of all the grain in store in their houses this evening, "to the best of their knowledge and belief." They also caution the commercial public against negotiating any grain receipts issued by Munn & Scott unless those receipts have been indorsed by George Armour & Co.; and announce that they repudiate three receipts issued on the Northwestern Elevator in favor of S. D. Foss & Co., for an aggregate of 10,000 bu No. 1 spring, which it is understood have been pledged as collateral for the payment of borrowed money. These receipts are dated July 2 and 3, and Aug. 12.

While these announcements may not be exceedingly palatable to a few who have accepted paper for mythical grain in the Munn & Scott houses, they will be welcome to the great majority of operators in grain, and especially to the few among them who know how narrowly the grain-trade of this city escaped a partial collapse, through the energetic conduct of George Armour & Co.

We intimated about a week ago that this firm found itself "on the wrong side of the fence, to the tune of we do not care to say how many thousands of dollars." in consequence of having assumed the liabilities of Munn & Scott. That item, as at first written, read nearly $400,000, but was altered as above, it not being then deemed judicious to state the amount. There is now no harm in stating that, as near as we can ascertain, George Armour & Co. have quietly bought up in the open market about 40,000 bu of wheat and 475,000 bu of corn, these quantities being nearly the amount of paper afloat against mere wind in the Munn & Scott elevators. Had it been generally known that the firm were in the market to that extent, the result would probably have been to force prices up against them several cents per bushel. As it was, they were able to retire this enormous quantity of bogus paper without a ripple of discomfort, and can now make a statement that will enable their houses to make a fair start with the grain dealers of the community.

The recent revelations in regard to the operations of the late firm of Munn & Scott furnish a complete answer to the many charges made during the past few years, that the frequent allegations made in THE TRIBUNE in regard to the workings of the warehouse system, were not justified by the facts. The firm of Munn & Scott lost large amounts in 1868, by trading in grain, instead of confining themselves to the profitable business of warehousing grain; and ever since that time, till recently, they have kited along, using the property of other people to stave off the collapse, which came at last, in spite of all their struggles. And it is further fair to say that their conduct during that interval was often of such a character as to recall the aphorism: "Whom the gods will to destroy, they first make mad." For instance: there is the best of reason to believe that their last venture, the corner in wheat, which they have so strenuously and so persistently denied all connection with, failed through their obstinacy. We have good grounds for believing that when the price touched $1.50, the other two gentlemen, and the one firm who formed, with Munn & Scott, the whole combination, unanimously requested them to agree to wind up, as it could then have been done safely and at a fair profit. But Munn & Scott insisted on $1.60 as the limit; and, like the monkey with the chestnuts, the handful was too big to be held. The result is already known to the world,—except the part that Munn & Scott took therein, which those who suffered through them have been too magnanimous to bruit abroad.

It may be permitted now to speak plainly, because it is perhaps necessary to confidence in our warehouse system in the future, that it should be known that the Munn & Scott warehouses were the great sore on that system in the past. It is true that other warehousemen owned large interests in those elevators, but they were run by Munn & Scott, and there is good reason to think that those other warehousemen would not have countenanced the management for a moment if they had understood the true state of the case. But they did not; and, unwisely assuming that all was right, they opposed the efforts made to so improve the system as that fraudulent dealing in the property of other people, committed to their charge, should be no longer possible. By taking that attitude they virtually indorsed the worst practice of their coadjutors, and were held responsible therefor by that portion of an outraged community who were cognizant of some of the facts—none knew all. We believe that the other warehousemen could not have consented to act as Munn & Scott did, and that they now regret having been misled into giving them a tacit indorsement.

We now have an admirable opportunity for undertaking the reform advocated in these columns. The balance sheet of George Armour & Co. is made up for to-day; and the stocks of grain will be taken in several of the other elevators of the city at the close of this month—perhaps in all. Now that the Munn & Scott difficulty is practically disposed of, there is not the same crying need for the striking of a balance-sheet that formerly existed; but so much of suspicion has been excited in regard to the whole system, mainly owing to the united stand taken against reform in the past, that the warehousemen will find it to be to their own interest to make an intelligent statement of their present position—for the avoidance of future trouble, once for all. Let us have a plain statement of grain assets and grain liabilities for each one. It can never again be so easily done as now. If not made, it will be impossible to prove that our present warehousemen are all right to the satisfaction of those who know how much they have rendered themselves responsible for past wrong-doing.

We indicated this morning that there probably was not 13,277 bu of rejected spring wheat in the Rock Island elevators on Saturday last, as reported in the statement of stocks in store. It now appears that the proprietors reported the stock as 3,349 bu. How that statement grew to 13,277 bu is a mystery for which they are not responsible.

E. V. ROBBINS, Esq., a former President of the Board of Trade, was on 'Change to-day.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and prices of breadstuffs averaged somewhat higher—chiefly as a consequence of light receipts. The shipping movement was quiet, shippers not caring to operate, but there was a fair amount of speculative trading. The only new feature noted in connection with the grocery market was the development of a firmer feeling in sugars, the increased firmness being due to the ⅛c advance established in New York yesterday. Stocks here are now in fair working order, but, as they cannot be augmented to sell at former rates, the quotations were to-day marked up an ⅛c all around. Coffees, teas, and syrups were also firm, the demand being fairly active, while stocks are moderate. Other goods in the list ruled quiet and steady. The dry goods trade continues dull, with but slight variation in values. Cotton fabrics are generally firm, while in woollens there is an easy feeling. No change was noticeable in the butter and cheese markets. A moderate amount of trading was done in both of these staples, and former prices were well sustained all around. Coal remains dull, but is exceedingly firm, the late advance being thoroughly sustained. Fish were quoted quiet and firm, with the exception of fat mackerel and new whitefish, both of which are in light supply the market is liberally stocked. Dried fruits were quiet, with little or no change in values. In the hay market an easier feeling was manifested. The withdrawal of Eastern buyers, and the fact that the receipts were more liberal than on the two or three preceding days of the week, made holders a little anxious, and concessions of 50c per ton were freely offered. Hides and leather were in light request only, and former rates were only indifferently sustained. Oils remain quiet and steady. Lumber was moderately active, and with but material change. Building materials are in fair demand, and without change in prices; dealers continue to receive large orders, but the want of cartage is a serious interruption to business. Cooperage remains quiet, and without essential change. We quote pork barrels at $1.45@1.50; lard tierces at $1.75@1.80. Metals and tinners' stock were in fair request at previous prices. Tin plate I C quotable at $15.00. Nails active at $6.12½@6.25 rates. Iron and steel were in good demand, former prices being fully sustained. The demand for wool is decidedly active and the market rules firmer. Fine washed wools are said to be scarce in this market. Broom corn remains dull and unchanged. Hops are fairly active on home consumption and shipping account. Seeds were quiet; prime clover rules firm at $5.00; timothy weak at $2.75 for good; $2.90 for prime. Potatoes unchanged; choice peachblows are in demand at 50@55c delivered; 38@45c on track. Poultry and game in good request, with prices ruling steady. Apples continue in good shipping and local demand. Cranberries in light request at former prices. Other fruits unchanged.

Highwines dull but steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 89½c per gal.

Lake freights were dull and weak. Only a few vessels were on the market, but these could not be chartered, except at a further decline of about 1½c, as shippers do not now care to operate, except by rail, there being considerable risk attending the effort to get lake shipments through to New York on the Erie Canal. It is probable that our rail shipments will show a marked increase before long. A total of four charters was reported, which will carry out 22,000 bu wheat, 46,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats, and 27,000 bu barley. Sail rates were quoted at 10½c on corn, and 11½c on wheat, to Buffalo, closing dull.

Provisions were more active, chiefly in a small way of trading, with very little change in prices. The cooler weather, and the advancing season, are opening the hearts and houses of the packers gradually, and they report that they have killed this month 21,500 hogs, besides the 44,000 killed in October, the latter not being included in the winter packing. But orders seem to come in slowly, and will not probably be active till something more is known of the destination of the stock of old pork, and of the probable rates of rail freights this winter. We note that 2,725 brls of pork are reported as shipped out yesterday, of which 2,500 brls were old. The market to-day was quoted steady, except an easier feeling in green hams, and a stronger tone in beef hams.

The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00; do seller the week nominal at $13.50; do seller 15 days nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.50@12.62½; do seller January, $12.45@12.50; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.50@12.60; do seller April, $12.60@12.75. Lard, cash, 7⅜@7½c for new; do seller December, 7⅜@7½c; do seller January, $7.65; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅞@8c. Old salted shoulders, 4¼@4⅜c; short ribs, 8⅛@8¼c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11@12c, and green hams at 8½@8¾c for present delivery; 8@8½c seller November; 7⅝@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 3¾@4c; short ribs, 6¼@6⅜c; do short clear, 7@7⅛c. Boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4⅜@4½c for shoulders; 7⅜@7½c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅛@4⅜c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅜@6⅝c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅞@7c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $30.00@30.50. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 200 brls old mess pork at $15.00; 65 brls new do, at $14.00; 25 brls do at $13.75; 500 brls do seller January, at $12.50; 500 brls do seller March, at $12.50; 750 tcs lard (part country), at 7½c; 250 tcs do seller January, at 7⅝c; 30 boxes shoulders, 30 days in salt, at 4½c; 150 boxes do, at Peoria, seller first half December, at 4⅜c 40,000 lbs old short ribs, at 8⅛c; 20 boxes new do at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do, 15 days in salt, at 7c; 65 boxes long clear, at 7⅛c; 5,000 pcs green hams, at 8⅛c; 230 brls beef hams, at $30.00.

Flour was in good demand, but the difficulty of making transfers, owing to the horse disease, checked business, as many lots of flour that would otherwise be sold cannot be delivered. Winter wheat flours are not in much demand, and are in light supply. Spring wheat flours are in fair stock, and rule firm. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 100 do on private terms; 200 brls unsound at $4.25; 150 brls spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 800 brls do at $5.75; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfine (unsound) at $4.25; 25 brls rye flour at $3.62½, at depot; 50 brls buckwheat at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.87½; 10 brls do at $6.25. Total, 2,085 brls. Also 3 cars bran in bulk at $15.00 on track; 20 tons in bags at $14.50; 50 tons at $14.00 all on track. The following is the ruling range of prices:

Fair to choice white extras	$7 50 @ 9 75
Red winter extras	6 50 @ 7 50
Good to choice spring extras	5 50 @ 6 75
Low to medium	4 50 @ 5 25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6 50 @ 7 50
Spring superfines	3 00 @ 4 50
Rye flour	3 75 @ 4 00
Bran	14 50 @15 00
Middlings	12 50 @16 00

Wheat was moderately active, and quite firm at an average advance of 1c per bu on yesterday's prices, though quoted easier in New York. The market was strongest early, being excited by the report that only 80 cars were inspected in for Monday; it eased down subsequently when the number of 167 cars was posted, and New York was announced dull. But there was a lively demand, especially for this month, which kept up prices, though there was not much buying for shipment. The demand was chiefly from the shorts for November, which was shown by the fact that seller the month was at a premium over seller December, whereas the latter was at a ½c premium two days ago. Deliveries of wheat have been very light during the past few days, and some of the shorts seem to have gained the idea that there will not be wheat enough to go round by the 30th, as rail-shipments will be on the increase while receipts are expected to continue light. Seller the month opened at $1.06¼, declined to $1.05½, advanced to $1.07, and closed at $1.06. Seller December sold at $1.05⅜@1.06⅛, closing at $1.06. Seller the year sold at $1.05½@1.06⅛, and seller January at $1.07⅛@1.08⅛. No. 1 spring closed quiet at $1.17; No. 2 do at $1.06; No. 3 do at 95c, and rejected at about 83c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.07½; 13,800 bu do at 107; 16,000 bu do at $1.06⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.06⅝; 43,400 bu do at $1.06½; 15,000 bu do at $1.06⅜; 23,200 bu do at $1.06¼; 16,400 bu do at $1.06. 18,400 bu No. 3 spring at 95½c; 1,600 bu do at 95c; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 83½c. Total, 160,400 bu.

Corn was rather less active, but ⅛@⅜c higher than on Friday, owing to the fact of light receipts. We received only 323,475 bu during the past week, and shipped out 654,356 bu, which with city consumption gives a decrease of 344,200 bu, or a nominal stock of about 1,200,000 bu. This fact, with the knowledge that farmers are not disposed to deliver in the country at present prices, is bringing out a rather extensive short demand, and the firmness is increased by the fact that some operators know the volume of receipts afloat has been largely reduced recently by the purchases of George Armour & Co., who have bought for the purpose of cancelling. There was not much shipping demand, however. Seller the month opened at 31⅝c, advanced to 31⅞c, and receded to 31½c at the close. Seller December sold at 31⅝@31⅝c. No. 2, kiln dried, sold at 30. Cash sales were reported of 17,200 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 31,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 57,800 bu do at 31⅜c; 30,000 bu do at 31¼c, 2,400 bu kiln dried at 30c; 1,200 bu rejected at 28½c; 800 bu do at 28⅛c; 800 bu do kiln dried at 28. Total, 141,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, but strong, though quoted inactive and heavy in New York. The deferred options were steady, seller December selling at 21⅞@22c; and seller January at 22⅜@22½c. For delivery this month the market was stronger, owing to continued light receipts; strictly fresh being in good demand at ⅛@¼c advance, selling at 21⅜@21½c. Seller November was firm at 20⅞c. Rejected was strong. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 21½c; 6,000 bu do at 21½c; 12,000 bu do at 21c; 600 bu do at 20⅞c; 3,600 bu rejected at 18⅞c. Total, 23,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at Friday's prices, the market being very firm early, but buyers dropped out when they found few offerings. Sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 58c, and 5,000 bu do on private terms.

Barley was dull. No. 2 was steady at yesterday's prices till near the close, though in light demand. It sold at 59½@60c in ordinary houses, closing at the inside. Seller the month was nominal at 59@59½c. No. 3 was weak, at 49@50c, closing at the inside. Rejected was easier. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 3,600 bu do at 60c; 2,400 bu do at 59½c; 1,600 bu do at 59c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 50c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 4,400 bu do at 49c; 2,400 bu do at 48½c; 400 bu do at 48c; 2,800 bu rejected at 37½c; 2,000 bu do at 37c; 2,400 bu do at 36c; 400 bu do at 35c; 400 bu by sample, from store delivered, at 80c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 54c. Total, 32,000 bu.

THE FOREIGN HOP CROP.

From the returns of the Agricultural Bureau we gather that the hop crop in England the present year is said to be remarkably fine, being large, heavy in quantity, and superb in quality. It is described as being the fifth largest crop of the century. The growth will average half a ton per acre. As 60,000 acres were cultivated, the yield will be, therefore, 30,000 tons, which is said to be an excess of 7,500 tons over the annual requirements of the brewing trade of the country. The Belgium hop prospects are also represented as being remarkably heavy; and at Nuremberg the crops will be from one-third to one-half more than last year. From Plainfield, in the celebrated Spalt district, a good average produce is expected. In the Lower Palatinate (Rhenish Bavaria) one-fifth more hops were grown the present year than in the last season. From Hanover, likewise, and, indeed, from almost all the hop-growing districts of Europe, alike favorable accounts are received. The German, French, and Belgian crops are represented as being of superior quality, the portion of brown or diseased hops being unusually small. The estimated value of this year's crop in England is $18,000,000. Although there is an increased consumption in Germany, France, and Belgium, there will be a considerable surplus for exportation in all these countries. In the United States the crop will not supply the home demand, although, according to the agricultural census, the crop is sevenfold what it was in 1850, the State of New York producing two-thirds of the whole amount; so that large importations from both England and the continent are anticipated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and firmer; No. 2 spring sold at $1.06⅛@1.06¼ seller the month and seller December, closing at $1.06⅛ for seller the month. Corn was quiet and steady, at 31⅛@31⅝c seller the month, closing at 31⅛c, and 31⅝@31⅝c seller December. Lake freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Was dull and heavy. Stocks are large and increasing. The new crop is mainly red, and choice green hurl is scarce. Prices are reduced and range as follows: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00 for fair; $80@100 for choice; and $120@140 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Were very dull, the offerings being greatly in excess of the demand; prices are weak and irregular. We quote prime navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to medium, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.25@1.75. Sales include 20 brls fair at $2.00.

BUTTER—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this staple to-day, shippers picked up a few small lots of common tub and firkin butter, and a light inquiry existed for choice dairy, and common bakers' grades to supply local wants, but the aggregate of sales was comparatively small. Prices underwent no change worthy of note, the following quotations being well sustained: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags and wool sacks remain inactive, but are firmly held, in burlaps and gunnies a fair movement was witnessed at about former rates. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a fair demand, although the difficulty in obtaining cartage has caused dealers to be far behind in filling their orders. Large quantities of brick have been sold the past week for $11.50 per m, but prices are weak and tending downward. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marbledust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—In the canned goods market a fairly active business was doing, and prices were again quoted firm all around. A further advance in tomatoes is noted, with which exceptions quotations remain unchanged:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	[illegible]75@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	[illegible]75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—Prime factory cheese is in moderate stock and cannot be bought save at very full prices, but common grades are in liberal supply, and are selling at a concession from quotations. Trade is a little slack at present, but dealers are looking for an active demand bye and bye, and fine goods will no doubt advance. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13½@14½c.

COAL—The coal market continues inactive, only a few of the dealers being prepared to fill orders, and they only partially. Prices remain firm and without change, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50@11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Mincak, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; four hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25@27.00 ⅌ m; 1 car oak bound lard tierces at $1.70; 1 car do, hickory bound, at $1.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue in fair demand at former quotations. Pears range from $3.50@4.50 per box; grapes, 20@30c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts were liberal, and prices weak and tending lower. We quote: Fresh at 26@28c; limed at 20@24c. Sales include 140 pkgs fresh at 28c; 74 cases and 500 doz at 27c; 5 pkgs at 26c; 15 tubs pickled at 24c; 30 pkgs at 23c; 1 brl at 22c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request at former prices. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@66c; jobbing price 68@70c; mixed feathers 25@50c, according to quality. Chicken, 8@9c.

FISH—Fat mackerel and new whitefish are reported in light supply, but otherwise the stocks are in every way ample. Prices remain firm both for lake and saltwater descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was quiet with little or no variation in prices. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 15@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $5.50@6.50.

GAME—The offerings were large, but under a good inquiry, prices ruled steady. Sales include 12 doz prairie chickens at $4.25@4.50; 25 doz mallard ducks at $3.00@3.25; 6 doz small ducks at $1.50; 25 doz quail at $2.00; 20 doz do at $1.75; 300 lbs wild turkey at 15c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in fair demand on local and shipping account. Car lots range from $2.00@2.75 ⅌ brl. Apples sell from store at $1.75@3.00. Cranberries were in moderate request at $10.00@11.50 ⅌ brl for cultivated; $8.00@9.00 for wild. Grapes at $4.00 ⅌ case. Sales include 1 car choice winter apples at $2.60 on track; 2 cars do at $2.60 on track; 250 brls at retail at $2.50@2.75; 50 brls do at $2.25; 10 brls quinces at $7.00@9.00; 50 baskets do, at 90c; 20 cases grapes at $3.75@4.00; 30 brls cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 5 brls do at 9.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was only moderately active, and aside from sugars, which were strong at an ⅛c advance, there was no appreciable change in values. Coffees, syrups and spices rule firm. We revise our list as follows:

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@25½c; Java No. 2, 23½@23½c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22@22½c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21½c; common do, 19@19½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅛@14⅜c; crushed and powdered, 13⅞@13⅞c; granulated, 13⅝@13⅞c; A, standard, 13@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12⅞@13c; B, 12⅝@12⅞c; extra C, 12@12½c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; yellow C, 11⅞@11⅞c; choice brown, 11⅛@11⅞c; prime do, 11@11⅛c; fair do, 10⅛@10⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11⅞c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Owing to the absence of Eastern orders, and a slight falling off in the local demand, an easier feeling was developed in the hay market, and quotations were dropped 50c ⅌ ton. The receipts were moderate, but equalled the demand. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $12.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market no new features were noted. The demand continues small, and under steadily augmenting stocks the market remains weak and unsettled. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market: "The market for domestic hides is a little off, owing chiefly to the accumulation of stock in Chicago and other Western centres. South American hides are now arriving at this port freely, and prices, consequently, are not quite so firm as hitherto. The market, however, has been so inactive during the week that but few transactions can be recorded." We quote as follows: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 11@11½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; greencalf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; descons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There is fair request on local and interior account. We quote prime Western at 25@30c; common, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c.

HONEY—Fair grades in some request at 25@28c; strained honey dull at 15@22c. Sales include 5 cases Western at 25@28c.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair amount of trading was done in this department, previous rates being fully sustained. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 5 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 6 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	19½ @13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEATHER—The leather market was dull, with little or no variation in prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 42
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	18@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	32@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	24@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@85.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—The usual demand prevailed and prices are without change. We quote French at $7.00@8.00; Malagas, $6.50@7.50; new oranges at $12.00 per brl or $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK.—All articles in the list continue to meet with a fair demand at the annexed range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Continue active and unchanged. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request at the following range of prices:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 22
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @5.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @6.05

OILS—Trading in this department was on a somewhat limited scale, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant. There was no material change in values, however, and we continue to quote: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; lin-seed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote the market dull at the subjoined prices:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Vaille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—Was in fair demand; receipts moderate; dressed poultry is coming in quite freely, and is in good request. We note sales of 8 coops chickens at 4.00; 5 coops do at $3.75; 20 coops do at $3.50; 18 coops at $3.00; 25 doz dressed at $3.50@3.75; 8 doz extra at $4.00@4.25; 17 coops turkeys at 13½@14c; 1,200 lbs dressed do at 15c; 300 lbs do at 15c; 6 coops geese at $11.00; 4 do at $10.00; 2 coops ducks at $4.

POTATOES—Were unchanged, peachblows being 50@55c delivered. Sales on track are few, and vary from 35@45c. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 55c, delivered; 2 cars do at 50c, delivered; 2 cars Iowa's at 45c on track; 2 cars at 40c; 1 at 38c; 1 at 35c—all on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in light request at $2.75@3.25 per brl. Sales comprise 25 brls at $3.25; 60 brls at $3.00; 30 brls at $2.85.

SALT—The market continues firm, owing to a limited supply; and the present high rates of freight. The demand is active. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Are in moderate demand at previous prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.15
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	8x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x0	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
19x14	1 3-8 in	2x7 by 5x2	80c
0x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were quiet. Clover quite firm at $5.00 for prime. Timothy was weak at $2.75 for fair; $2.90 for prime. Flax was steady at $1.53@1.55. Hungarian, 75@80c. Millet, 70c. Sales include 47 sacks timothy at $2.90; 11 bags do at $2.80; 45 sacks do at $2.75; 20 sacks prime clover at $5.00; 134 sacks flax at $1.55.

TEAS—Remain steady at unchanged prices. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.25; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Was in demand at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—No change was noted in the prices of wood, but additional charges were being made for delivery. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—deliverep.

WOOL—Is more active and firmer, owing to an improved demand and advance in prices East. The stock of fine washed wool in this market is said to be low, and unless Western manufacturers have sufficient stock already purchased, they will need to go to Eastern markets for it. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra	58@60c
Tub, washed, dingy	53@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	43@48c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	24@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, light	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@30c
Super, pulled (nominal)	40@45c
Extra, pulled (nominal)	35@40c

Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.
Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Nov. 9.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,969	7,324	267
Tuesday	1,743	6,540	....
Wednesday	1,759	12,656	471
Thursday	1,670	15,773	1,459
Friday	1,697	14,027	467
Saturday	3,400	7,800	353
Total	13,238	64,120	3,017
Last week	15,984	40,641	5,610
Week before last	13,239	48,255	8,406
Week ending Oct. 19	17,836	73,302	6,016
Total 4 weeks	60,297	226,318	23,049

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,043	7,574	....
Tuesday	522	4,564	....
Wednesday	1,419	6,845	....
Thursday	103	4,789	....
Friday	387	6,134	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	3,574	29,896	....

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	18,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	18,000 lbs
Sheep, single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—The past week has developed no new feature in connection with the cattle market. The supply has been moderate, but one-half the number received would have met the legitimate wants of the trade, as neither local nor outside buyers have evinced a disposition to operate beyond the most urgent necessities. Stock accumulated in the pens from day to day, and, as a result, prices ruled weak and variable, though no very pronounced decline was sustained in prices of any description of stock. In point of quality, the offerings were among the poorest of the season, four-fifths of the week's supply consisting of cows, thin roughish native steers, and Texas and Cherokee cattle. For these the prevailing prices were $2.50@4.00. The few carloads of choice beeves received were disposed of at $6.00@6.50, only one sale being effected at the outside figure. Texas cattle have commanded relatively better prices than have natives, but, as the beef packing season is now virtually over, there will, of course, be a diminished demand for these foreign cattle, and lower prices may reasonably be looked for. Stockers are still in fair request, and, in comparison with other descriptions, are selling at fair rates,—$2.75@3.00 for common, $3.25@3.50 for medium, and $3.75@4.00 for good droves, being the prices current. There has been a moderate inquiry for veal calves at $3.50@5.75—the outside quotation for choice light weights. There has been a large demand for work-oxen, and early in the week extravagant prices were realized, but on the closing day the supply proved largely excessive, and values have materially depreciated, the closing quotations being $100.00@150.00 per pair.

To-day the receipts were unexpectedly large, and in the absence of anything like activity in the demand from any source, the market again ruled weak and unsettled. A very choice drove of shipping steers found a buyer at $6.20, but most of the sales were at the low range of $2.50@3.75. A large number remain unsold, and the market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

HOGS—The receipts the past week have been 64,120, against 40,641 last week, and 48,255 week before last. A fairly active local and outside demand has existed for this class of stock, but, under the large receipts, prices have been weak and unsettled throughout. The market opened firm on Monday at something of an advance on the closing prices of Saturday, but the improvement was soon lost, and during Thursday and Friday a decline of fully 15c was suffered, prices receding to $4.20@4.40. Only four or five of the packers have as yet commenced operations, but most of the others are ready for business, and will enter the market as soon as the supply of hogs is large enough to warrant them in so doing. The impression among this class of buyers seems to be that they can get all the hogs they may require at prices ranging downward from $4.25. Most of their purchases during the past week were made at $4.20@4.35.

To-day there was a fair degree of activity in the local and shipping demand, and, although the receipts were rather large for a Saturday, about everything was taken, and at full yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.20@4.25 for common; at $4.30@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40 for choice,—chiefly within the range of $4.25@4.35. The market closed steady at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	220	$4.30	45	284	$4.37½	42	329	$4.40
60	305	4.25	53	281	4.25	20	327	4.25
55	261	4.20	116	290	4.35	45	186	4.30
61	222	4.20	56	228	4.35	21	246	4.30
59	308	4.35	21	335	4.25	58	295	4.35
39	224	4.35	49	302	4.25	61	222	4.40
58	252	4.25	37	219	4.25	21	220	4.40
36	286	4.25	51	298	4.30	48	275	4.25
51	317	4.25	54	261	4.25	47	278	4.25
47	299	4.20	50	276	4.20	38	321	4.30
60	241	4.25	41	270	4.35	123	221	4.30
244	220	4.25	39	251	4.25	99	228	4.30
119	237	4.30	40	283	4.25	122	238	4.35
38	238	4.40	52	269	4.25	30	272	4.25
97	326	4.25	60	222	4.25	93	309	4.25

SHEEP—The sheep trade ruled dull and languid during the first half of the week, but subsequently the demand improved, and under a small supply prices took a sharp upward turn, advancing fully 50c per 100 lbs during Thursday and Friday. Shippers have not been in the market, the demand being confined to feeders and local butchers. We quote closing prices at $3.50@3.75 per 100 lbs for common; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice fat mutton qualities.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

Vessels were in good demand and rates easy, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00@ ...
Muskegon	4.00@ ...
Green Bay	5.50@5.75
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	4.50@5.00
Grand River	3.75@4.00
Menominee	4.00@4.50
Ludington	4.75@ ...
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	3.75@4.00
Alpena	5.00@ ...
Two Rivers	3.50@4.00
Suamico	

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	4,291	2,163
Shingles, m	840	1,179
Lath, m	215	100

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,777	1,114
Shingles, m	145	776
Lath, m	115	13

AT THE YARDS.—Trade at the yards was moderately active; both city and country buyers were in fair attendance. Choice grades were in good request, but the movement was chiefly confined to building material—such as joists, scantling, and boards. The following quotations were realized:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	18.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	2.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Trade at the hardwood yards was dull to-day, but few buyers were in attendance. Prices were weak, with a declining tendency. Closed firm, as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axels	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD—A moderately fair day was experienced by dealers in whitewood, and published prices remained firm as follows:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LUMBER AFLOAT—A dull and unsatisfactory day was experienced in the wholesale lumber market. The receipts were very small, only a few lumber-laden crafts having arrived to-day. Buyers were backward in making their appearance, and the market was weak and declining. The market for choice mill-run lumber remained firm at published prices. Prices closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@15.50
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	10.00@11.50
Shingles	3.00@ 3.10
Lath	3.25
Pickets	7.50@ 8.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 9.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals heavy; best 6@6⅜c; stockers 3@3½c; prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market slow, arrivals fair; best 5@5½c; medium 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia $4.60@4.65; Yorkers $4.60@4.80; prospects slow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Business is rather quiet to-day, but a fair amount of orders has been received from the interior for general stocking up of assortments. Several western and near by buyers have already returned to the market and many more are expected next week when a fairly active trade is [illegible]. Prices remain firm and unchanged. Brown sheetings of the better qualities are scarce in [illegible] hands, and sold ahead. Over four thousand [illegible] cotton velvets and velveteens will be offered at [illegible] on Tuesday next. Foreign goods are quiet.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—11 a. m.—Flour, [illegible] winter, 11s 6d; spring, 11s 2d@12s [illegible]; white, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, [illegible] 50s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 9—2 p. m.—Holiday on 'Change.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Rentes, 52f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9⅝d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. Breadstuffs [illegible] red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d. Cheese, 65s. Bacon unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—COTTON—In limited [illegible] and lower; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and [illegible]; receipts, 20,000 brls; superfine Western and State, [illegible] 6.15; common to good extra, $6.70@[illegible]; choice, $7.05@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.[illegible]; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat less active and scarcely so firm; receipts, 107,000 bu; rejected $1.30@1.38; No. 3 Milwaukee mixed, $1.43; No 2 Chicago 1.45; No 2 Milwaukee, $1.51½; extra [illegible] Michigan, $2.05; winter red Western, $1.[illegible]; amber, $1.66@1.70. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 26,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63½@64c; sail do, 64½@65c; yellow 65½@66c. Oats dull; receipts, [illegible]; mixed, 47@48½c; new do, [illegible]; old Western black, 38@42½c; white, [illegible].

EGGS—Steady; Western, [illegible].

HOPS—Firmer; 30@35c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@29c; Orinoco, [illegible].

WOOL—Firm; Ohio, 62c; pulled, [illegible] 60c; unwashed, 43@46c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9⅜@9¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm; 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, [illegible].

TURPENTINE—Firm at 63@63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; to arrive, 8½c; deliverable last week in January, 7½c; long clear December [illegible]. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, [illegible] tie, 9c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—11@15c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firmer at 95½@96c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.[illegible]; No. 2 White Michigan, $1.43; amber Michigan, $1.[illegible]; No. 1 red, $1.53½. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 41½@42c; new, 41c; low mixed, 40½@41c; new, [illegible]@40c; white, 41c; no grade, 40c. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 28½@29c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo dull, 8@8½c. Oswego, [illegible]@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 2,100 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—1,000 bu wheat; 12,000 bu corn; [illegible] bu oats; 26,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.73½; No. 1, $1.62½; amber, $1.48½@1.44. Corn steady; yellow at 46c. Oats, 28@29c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and steady; extra family, $6.50@7.25.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; sales new mess pork at [illegible]. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear sides, 8c, packed. Lard, tierces, [illegible]; keg, 9¼c. Nothing doing in green meats.

HOGS—Easier at $4.00@4.37½ for light to extra; receipts, 2,750.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring, $1.19½; No. 3 red fall, $1.60. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 30c. Oats dull at 25@25½c. Barley dull; sample lots [illegible] 65@85c. Rye nothing done.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $15.00. Bulk meats quiet; order lots shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, [illegible]; clear, 8¼c. Bacon quiet; only small order demand. Lard unchanged; prime steam, 8½c.

HOGS—Lower at $4.00@4.25.

CATTLE—Unchanged at 3@6c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.15½; No. 2, $1.06½. Corn firm; No. 2, 30c. Oats steady; No. 2, 23c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 55c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 13c; to Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn firm; old, [illegible]; new, 37@38c. Rye steady, at 68@70c. Oats quiet, 27@33c.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $14.50. Lard steady; steam, 7½c; kettle 7¾@7⅞c. Cut meats [illegible]; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear sides, [illegible]. Bacon nominal.

HOGS—Steady at 4.25@4.35.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Canal freights steady.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; Western, $1.60@1.68; white, $1.90@2.00. Rye, 75@80c. Corn dull; yellow, 62@63c; mixed, 61@62c. Oats dull; new Western, 40c; white, 41@42c; black, 39c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Active and higher; crude, 20c; refined last half of November, 25½c, now held at 27c.

WHISKEY 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 60c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 38@39c; white, 40c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $16.75@17.00; stock scarce. Bulk shoulders, 5@6¼c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 9½@9¾c. Bacon, shoulders, 7@7½c; sides, 10½c; clear rib, 10½@11c. New hams, 15½@16½c. Lard, 8½c.

BUTTER—Western unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.53; Sheboygan club, $1.50. Corn quiet at 61c. Barley dull; uplake Canada, $1.05.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—BRAN, $1.07½.

HAY—Prime, $25.00@27.00; choice, $29.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Sales of mess, to arrive, at $20.50. Bacon dull and unchanged. Hams—Sugar cured, 19@20c.

GROCERIES—Molasses easier; centrifugal, 32½@42c; fair, 48c; good, 52@57c; prime, 60@64c; choice, 67c. Coffee, 14½@18½c. Others unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c@$1.00.

MONETARY—Sterling, 21¼; sight, ½ discount. Gold, 13⅝.

COTTON—Lower grades easier; sales 3,600 bales good ordinary at 17¾c; low middling, 17⅞c; middling 18½c; middling Orleans, 18½c. Receipts, 2,632 bales. Exports coastwise, 3,211 bales. Stock, 114,242 bales.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Cornmeal dull and lower; $2.25 on levee. Corn scarce and firm; 63@65c for old; new, 60@62c.

OATS, 39c.

HAY—Firmer; Western, 24@28c.

BRAN—Active at $22.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats dull and drooping at 5@8⅜ and 8⅞c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged.

OATS—Steady; new No. 1, 34c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Meteor, Rocket, Ontonagon, Arizona; barks Goffe, Tanner, R. Gaskell, Kate Darley; schooners Crosthwaite, Hoboken, St. Lawrence, Etna, S. N. Lathrop, John Weber, J. M. Foster, Christina Nilsson, Ironsides, Alice Morris.

PASSED UP—Propellers Wade, City of Detroit, Guiding Star; schooner Montpelier.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—PASSED UP—Propeller Philadelphia; barks Kate Darley, Oneonta, Van Valkenburg, Montmorency; schooners Homer, George Finney, Col. Cook, Adriondack, Algeria, San Jacinto, Bigler, Harvest Queen, F. J. King, E. Cohen, D. S. Austin, Graten, Minnie Mueller, [illegible], Morse, Evaline, Bales.

PASSED UP—None.

ASHORE—The schooner Oswego, bound down, is ashore at the head of Lake Erie. The tug Magnet and pumps have gone to her relief.

WIND—East. Light.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 9.—Nothing arrived or departed by the river or canal. A considerable number of boats are yet expected to pass out of the canal and go into winter quarters at various points down the river. Eight feet and six inches of water on miter-sill of Lock fifteen.

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[F]AITHFULL.

[Her Arrival in New] York, and First [Experiences in] America.

[How She Was R]eceived by Sorosis.

[Correspondence of] The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1872.

[England has b]een bringing us many good [things this aut]umn, but nothing better has [come from] England than Miss Emily Faith[full, th]e editor of the *Victoria Magazine*. [We] regret the churlish action of the [sea] during her voyage; but, if his rude[ness] [pro]cures a longer stay with us, we shall [be the] gainers, surely. Miss Faithfull is [especi]ally a woman for women, having devoted [herself] to an unusually active and helpful [part in] the enlargement of woman's ideas and [sphere]. Not neglecting to acquaint herself with [the] issues of the day, she draws from each question an answer for women, and, as far [as pra]cticable, puts it into actual use. But, Miss Faithfull is a close thinker,

SHE IS NO MERE THEORIST.

[Sh]e fully believes that use tests all things. [She beg]an her work early in life, writing many [articles] for reviews and newspapers while she [was] a young lady just introduced to gay [London] society. From her came the proposal [for the pra]ctical training of women in professions. [In] 1860 she founded the *Victoria Press*. [Being d]etermined to know the exact extent to [which] women might perform the work in a [printing] establishment, she learned to set type, [herself] working until the art was thoroughly [acquired], and the comely hands, unused to la[bor], were sadly grimed at finger-tips. [And] thus, by her success, silenced all [cavillers], and proved, in her own per[son], that women could become practical [print]ers, she attacked the press-work. [Day] after day, increasing the hours of [labor as] her strength would permit, she left the [press] after being able to stand a whole day at [the wo]rk, convinced that this was not labor fit [for wom]en, and determined that none in her es[tablishm]ent should be put to it. This gives the [key] to the character of the woman who finds [herself] equally at home in the palace of the [Queen] and the cottage of the laborer.

[In 1]863, she started the *Victoria Magazine*. [She] named her Press and *Magazine* after her [Sovere]ign, so her

FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA,

[deliver]ed in New York, was on the [royal] family, treating principally of its [centra]l figure, Queen Victoria. Miss Faithfull [has a c]lear, sweet voice of power, which renders [it a de]light to listen, but makes no impression [of effor]t, and a musical pronunciation, which [causes] one to love anew the mother-tongue. [Her le]cture was so gracefully and picturesquely [given] that ready applause followed her [thro]ughout. While she spoke so loyally of her [Queen], a woman rendering honest praise to a [woman], on her bust rested a miniature of Vic[toria], which she had presented to Miss Faithfull [as a t]oken of her esteem and appreciation of her [work] in behalf of the women of England.

[Of the] individuals and associations which de[sired] to welcome Miss Faithfull to America, [none] did so with greater pleasure than

SOROSIS.

[The] Woman's Club of New York, of which [she is] one of the earliest honorary members. [Th]e society is largely composed of busy [women], with some active purpose in life, the [r]eception given by Sorosis to Miss Faith[full wa]s held on the day and at the hour of their [regula]r monthly social meeting, Nov. 4, at 12 [M]. The hour for lunch saw assembled [about] 200 ladies, members of the club and dis[tingui]shed guests. The Presidents of the ["Wom]an's Club of Orange," "Business [Wome]n's Union of Brooklyn," "Nan[tucket] Sorosis," "School of Design for [Women], Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Mary [Putnam], Miss Maria Mitchell (Pro[fessor] of Astronomy at Vassar College), and [other] ladies well known in art, literature, [science], and philanthropy, were present. Miss [Faithf]ull entered the room quietly, in company [with] her personal friends, and was greeted by [the lad]ies individually as member and honored [guest]. When the lunch had been chattily dis[posed] of, Mrs. J. D. Voice opened the entertain[ment] with a piano solo; after which the Cor[respon]ding Secretary, Miss Kate Hilliard, read [letter]s of regret for enforced absence from [Julia] Ward Howe, Charlotte Cushman, Miss [Anna] Stebbins, Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Anna Ran[dall] Diehl, the Rev. Celia Burleigh, the Rev. [Phebe] Hanaford, Dr. Clemence Lozier, and [others]. The President, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wil[bour], in the course of her speech of

RECOGNITION AND WELCOME,

[said] that, in the early days of the *Victoria [Maga]zine*, a number was put into her hands [with] this remark: "A woman's magazine, [edited] and printed by women, and very good." That number contained the account of [a train]ing school for servants that had been [opened] in some country town in England during [the ye]ar 1856; and the report of this movement [enc]ouraged a benevolent woman in St. Louis [who] attempted the same work. Mrs. Wil[bour] continued: "In the early days of Sorosis, [when] Dinsmore, after a brief compliment[ary] mention of Miss Faithfull, pro[posed] her name for member[ship] in the society; and, in the dark [days] that shadowed our feeble infancy, the [words] of Miss Faithfull strengthened our hands, [becau]se they were the utterances of a noble [woman], contending with difficulties which she [had h]eroically resolved to conquer. From a [senten]ce or two of a speech made before the [Victo]ria Discussion Society, I felt that our hon[orary] member would not be discouraged with us [if we] too, sat under a cloud, for she says: 'I [have] heard of any society which escaped diffi[culties] and disappointments, or which did not [fall sh]ort of some of the expectations of its most [sangu]ine promoters; for societies, like indi[vidual]s, have an unfortunate habit of seldom [reach]ing their highest aspirations.' While we [were] lost in admiration at the editorial ability of [our fr]iend, she was winning greater victories in [new] fields of cultivated labor. She charmed [and i]nstructed by voice as well as by pen; her [name] was associated with those of sages and [philos]ophers in the counsels of science; she [was fo]und worthy to fill important places of [trust] by direct appointment, and became the in[terpre]tor of the divine, the scholar, and orator, [in th]e indispensable art of education."

MISS FAITHFULL RESPONDED

[in a b]rief speech of thanks, saying it was hard [to re]ply to such a welcome as she had received, [that] the kind words of greeting went to her [heart]. She had always felt a great interest in [Sorosis], and her first realization that there [were] loving hearts that beat in sympathy [with] her and her work in that distant continent, [was] when the little badge of Sorosis was handed [to her] some years ago. (I may here add that it [has] been Miss Faithfull's habit to wear [the] Sorosis pin on all public [occas]ions since she became a member [of the] club). "Since then, she had watched the [club] with great interest, as their work, like [hers], was aimed at the cultivation of women. [She] was especially glad to meet with Sorosis at [one of] their regular gatherings, as she desired [to se]e the working of the club. The Victoria [Discu]ssion Society was a much graver body, [havin]g none of the sociability of Sorosis, but [she] had to-day received a new idea concerning [it, an]d, on her return, should found a society [upon] this pleasant model which she saw before her. Miss Maria Mitchell, also an honorary mem[ber], in a few words expressed her pleasure at [meeting] Miss Faithfull; and the ladies of the [club] entertained their guest with their

USUAL PROGRAMME

[of] music, recitation, and essay. Madame Clara [Bri]nkerhoff and Miss A. E. Fletcher contributed [songs]; Mrs. Ella Clymer, Mrs. E. B. Lyman, [and] Miss Minnie C. Swayze gave recitations; [Miss] Kate Hillard read a piquant original poem, ["The] Lovers' Quarrel;" and Miss Fanny [Cale r]ead a lively paper, entitled "Among the [Clubs]."

[But] the greatest interest centered about the [topic] of discussion:

THE USES OF SOCIETIES AS A MEANS OF EDUCATION OF WOMEN,

[in w]hich Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. L. M. Bronson, [Mrs.] Mary C. Putnam, Mrs. Aaron Powell, Mrs. [M.] Poole, and Mrs. Mary F. Davis were the [speak]ers. Miss Faithfull closed the discussion [with] a few well-chosen words, summing up the [salie]nt points, and indicating the advantage [and n]ecessity of both societies with special [aims] and those devoted to general culture, of [which] latter class Sorosis is a fine representa[tive], with its standing committees on literature, [art], drama, science, and philanthropy,—repre[sent]ing, as they do, such various special [inter]ests. On its broad neutral platform all [quest]ions may be discussed,—each gathering [stren]gth from the other, and realizing that all [may] go forth actively with one purpose, the [eleva]tion of humanity.

[Reso]lutions were passed by the club on the [death] of an early member,

MRS. HORACE GREELEY,

[expres]sing sympathy with her daughter, Miss [Gabri]elle, who is also a member of Sorosis.

We have given no personal sketch of Miss Faithfull, for she is

NOW AMONG YOU.

Words cannot convey the magnetism of her presence, or the light of her genial, brown eyes; but, when you also have felt the glow of her noble soul as she utters practical, earnest words, you will echo with us the close of Mrs. Wilbour's speech of welcome before Sorosis: "Our interest in Miss Faithfull has increased under the magic of her presence; our appreciation of her great work is growing hour by hour, and our hearts breathe an earnest desire for her success here and everywhere." S. C.

THE LAW COURTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

His Honor Judge Blodgett, on Saturday, decided on an important point, raised in the United States Circuit Court, as to suits in course of trial for the same cause of action, and in which the same parties are concerned in more than one United States Circuit Court. The matter came up in the suit:

Union National Bank of Chicago v. William H. Scudder, impleaded with Catherine Ames *et al.*, on a demurrer to plea in abatement. The plea set up that at the time this suit was commenced and summons was served, a suit was pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendants and for the same cause of action, that the defendants had been served with process and had pleaded in the former suit, and that the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri had jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter, and that the defendants resided and their property was situated within reach of process from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. The demurrer was sought to be maintained on the ground that the former suit was pending in another State. Judge Blodgett reviewed the authorities. He said it has been held in some of the State Courts that the plea of a former suit pending in another State was not a good plea. The same doctrine was held by Judge Curtis, in the First Circuit, and appears to have been followed by Judge Clifford. In this Circuit the question came before Judge McLean, and pleas of former suits pending in State Courts were held good, and the same was held by the United States Judge for the District of Pennsylvania. The weight of authority in this circuit seems to be in favor of sustaining a plea of a prior suit pending between the same parties, for the same cause, in a State court. But, however it may be as to a plea of the pending of such action in a State court, this plea rests upon stronger grounds, and seems good on principle. This case is not brought within the reasons for the exception. This court knows the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, and knows that it can administer justice between these parties. There is no doubt but that in the Circuit Court of Cook County a plea of a prior suit between the same parties, and for the same cause, pending in the Circuit Court of another county of this State, would be good, and it is difficult to see any distinction between that case and this. The law does not favor a multiplicity of suits, and in this day of increased facilities for travel, it is easy to see that a man might be subjected to great annoyance and expense if suits could be maintained against him by the same parties, for the same cause, at the same time, in different circuits. The demurrer will, therefore, be overruled. Fuller & Smith for plaintiff. Thompson & Bishop for defendant.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Luther H. Stern, of Labula, Jackson County, Iowa, yesterday filed a petition against the Lumberman's Insurance Company, in bankruptcy. He affirms that in the June (1872) term of the Cook County Circuit Court, he obtained judgment and execution against the company for $5,194.56, which execution was unsatisfied at the time the company confessed to bankruptcy, and is, therefore, a preferential lien on the assets; that, on the day the company went into bankruptcy, it could have satisfied the execution, having in its possession ten United States currency Central Pacific Railroad bonds of $1,000 each, of the issue of August 5, 1869, and $26,618.48, of which $23,000 was in the hands of Lunt, Preston & Kean, and about $2,000 of the balance being in the possession of the President, besides a quantity of notes owing by various parties, which property is still held intact. Petitioner prays that the Court decree the claim or lien to be paid in full out of the property in the hands of the assignee, and to require the assignee to show cause why this should not be done. The assignee is ruled to show cause in 5 days.

James Long, assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, petitions the Court under the following circumstances: He alleges that he holds a note dated Dec. 28, 1869, given by Samuel Hoard, for $12,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent, which interest has been paid up to June 28, 1871, secured by a trust deed on the w ½ of Lot 3, Block 35, in the Original Town of Chicago; and another note, given by the same person, on similar terms, for $8,000, secured on a trust deed on the same property; that the property has been acquired by J. Young Scammon, who now offers to pay the $12,000 note; and the interest on the $8,000 note, giving in lieu of the latter a note in his own name, secured by a trust deed on sufficient property; and he prays the assent of the Court to the arrangement, which was given.

Wheeler, Perce & Co. yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Bell, Wadsworth & Co., described as manufacturers of crackers, debtors to them on notes amounting to $400, on which they have stopped payment. A supplemental petition of the same firm prays that the debtors be restrained collecting their debts, which prayer is granted.

A meeting of the creditors of Reuben Beardslee will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock; and of the Home Insurance Company in the fornoon, for the purpose of declaring dividend, if deemed desirable.

The assignee of Horace O. Hedge, in bankruptcy, was, on Saturday, ruled to return to C. H. Dane his property, stored in the premises of the bankrupt at the time of the seizure by the Court.

In the matter of D. Healey, a bankrupt, Mr. Jenkins was, on Saturday, appointed assignee.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Blodgett*].

508—Cahill v. Andes Insurance Company; jury find for plaintiff, debt $1,000; motion by defendant for new trial. 580—Glaser v. Alemannia Fire Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 553—Durant v. Grand Trunk Railway Company; continued by agreement. 523—Coffield v. Continental Company; jury trial; leave to plaintiff to make action covenant and withdraw common counts of declaration. 552—Hall v. Dickinson; motion of defendant to suppress testimony of Betsey Hall overruled.

CHANCERY.

281—Dane v. Chicago Manufacturing Company; appeal allowed to the Supreme Court; bond of $1,000. 282—Same v. Illinois Manufacturing Company; same order. Benj. Lombard v. Wells Willetts et al.; application to restore judgment, hearing first Monday of February, 1872.

NEW SUITS.

Chicago Composition Granite Company v. John M. Whitehead; case $3,000; Nissen & Barnum, attorneys. ——Same v. Philip Appel; case $3,000.——Same v. Redmond Prenderville, assumpsit $3,000.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPTCY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

2,147—Bell, Wadsworth & Co.; entered rule, injunction, and provisional warrant of seizure. 2,051—H. O. Hedge; filed report of Register on Dane's petition; report confirmed unless objections are filed in ten days. 2,076—Lumberman's Insurance Company; petition filed of L. H. Stein, and rule on assignee to show cause in five days after service. 2,133—James Baxter; time extended to file objections five days. 2,142—Ernst Brandt; on motion of solicitor for debtor; issue on denial referred to Register to take proof. 1,991—Equitable Insurance Company; filed report and order. 2,100—Bernard Barnum; assignee's report of sale approved. 2,117—George H. Stearns; denial withdrawn by leave of Court, and adjudication by default; warrant returnable Dec. 9, before Register Hibbard.

NEW BANKRUPT.

Bell, Wadsworth & Co., on the petition of H. Wheeler Perce & Co.; Frank J. Crawford attorney.

NEW SUITS.

John Davis and Joseph Cresswell v. propeller Monitor; libel for work, labor, and materials, $146.92. J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker proctors.—Carlisle Mason, George Mason, John Mohr, and J. A. Mason v. steam tug-boat C. W. Evans; contract $1,202.74; Reynolds & Richburg proctors.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Gary*].

3,004—Engel v. Commercial Insurance Company; default. 2,461—Kastens v. Newhall; leave to plaintiff to file amended petition instanter. 2,073—Healey v. Pillion; leave to plaintiff to file additional bill of particulars. 3,270—Pool v. Knight; by stipulation, order of 6th ult. set aside. 2,886—Field v. Enterprise Insurance Company; judgment, $4,637.68. 2,841—Pye v. Same; judgment, $5,000. 2,968—Rounds v. Same; judgment, $2,500. 2,439—Cook v. Dowse; second plea in abatement stricken out, and default for want, and judgment for $122.14, and exceptions by defendant. 1,867—Wolf v. Beer; default and judgment, $63.50. 2,718—Kerney v. Strohaker; judgment, $536.31. 2,717—Sonnenschien v. Strohaker; judgment, $1,949.93. 3,018—Swing v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $4,784. 1,584—Page v. Wallace; finding for plaintiff; damages 1 cent, judgment and *retorno habendo*. 2,258—Golan v. Wicker; by agreement default set aside, and leave to plead instanter. 2,594—Morgan v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; by stipulation, default of 7th inst. set aside and leave to plead instanter. 2,119—Boetcher v. Booth; demurrer to second and third pleas sustained, and leave to file additional pleas by 10 a. m., on 13th inst. 2,844—Jones v. Enterprise Insurance Company; judgment, $5,000. 2,843—Blackall v. Same; judgment, $2,500. 3,150—Rounds v. Chicago *News* Printing Company; default, and judgment, $2,415.05, and conditional judgment v. Archibald Cameron, H. B. Whipple, Eben F. Runyan, Michael Evans, Noel B. Boyden, Thomas Shirley, Chas. Kern, S. McKechan, Daniel W. Manchester, and M. S. Barnes, garnishees. 2,822—Mather v. Hibernia Insurance Company; demurrer to first count of Narr. overruled, and leave to plead in ten days. 2,300—Fry v. Childers; proof of publication and default. 1,960—Cleaves v. Steinback; demurrer to *nil debit* sustained, and leave to file additional pleas. 2,395—Titsworth v. Bracken; service by publication, default, and judgment restored. 2306—Same v. same; judgment of June 8, 1871, for $536.44 restored. 2,270—Andrews, for use, &c., v. Dow; default.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

948—Engel v. Garden City Insurance Co.; dismissed by complainants' solicitor. 1,010—Burnham v. Lamar Insurance Co.; by stipulation demurrer of defendant Swett & Higgins overruled, and five days to answer. 1,022—Speer v. DeKoven; decree. 1,045—Hettings v. Donlin; dismissed by complainants' solicitor, as to John Donlin, without prejudice. 872—Powers v. Powers; on motion of defendant rule on complainant to pay solicitors' fees. 771—Cohn v. Cohn; reference to Magruder. 1,045—Case set for Jan. 13, 1873. 53a—Flagler v. Norton; default of J. and T. Crow and Aaron Barrows. 1,027—Welch v. Armstrong; injunction dissolved as to J. M. Armstrong and J. J. Egan, and certain monies to be paid into Court. 53a—Flagler v. Joy; default of James and Thomas Crow; hearing continued till 16th, at 10 a. m. 662—Gleeson & Guild; default. 871—Angsten v. Angsten; reference to Scott. 880—Salisbury v. Salisbury; decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

41,187—Reinhardt & Foreman v. Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco; assumpsit, $3,000; Goggins & Shaffner, attorneys. 41,188—Macks Rienstein et al. v. same; $3,000. 41,189—Joseph Liebenstein v. same, $10,000. 41,190—Walsh & Hutchinson v. same, $10,000. 41,191—Wm. Grus & Co. v. same; $6,000. 41,192—H. & L. Newberger v. same; $4,000. 41,193—Vergho, Ruhling & Co. v. same; $10,000. 41,194—D. Mergentheim & Co. v. same; $10,000. 41,195—H. Fricke v. same; $4,000. 41,196—Alston, Devoe & Co.; $3,000. 41,197—Western News Company v. Same; $10,000. 41,198—Henry Stairing v. Same; $4,000. 41,199—John S. Garland v. Same; $10,000. 41,200—Wendell & Heyman v. Same; $6,000. 41,201—J. W. Butler & Co. v. Same; $15,000. 41,202—Charles J. L. Meyer v. Buckley and Champlin; assumpsit $300; D. B. K. Stewart, attorney. 41,203—Same v. Frederick Kragel; assumpsit $700; same attorney. 41,204—John J. Montague v. Pierce and Garland, alias James D. Pierce & Co.; assumpsit $1,000; Bennett & Sherburne, attorneys. 41,205—Annen v. Eastol and Niederhofer; appeal. 41,206—Emma v. John Fischer; divorce, drunkenness. 41,207—John v. Charles M. Sutherland; injunction to restrain the collection of debts of the firm of Sutherland Brothers; John Hutchinson, solicitor. 41,208—Martin Lawless v. Archibald Thompson; case $5,000; W. J. Felker, attorney. 41,209—Sophia v. Alonzo Torry; divorce; desertion. 41,210—French & Baucher, Jr., v. Stephen M. Staples; assumpsit; $5000; Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys. 40,211—McNair & Bigden v. F. A. Wechelman & Edwin Judson; petition for mechanics' lien, $328.74 on sub-lot 2 of Lot 4, Block 14, fractional Section 15, addition to Chicago. 40,212—David W. Jones v. Edward J. Hill; assumpsit; $1,000; Tenney, McClelland & Tenney, attorneys. 31,213—Elam G. Clark and Charles C. Abell v. all whom it may concern; petition to establish title to the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, in Township 37, of Range 15, containing 40 25-100 acres; Geo. W. Smith, solicitor. 41,214—John G. McNurtry and Alexander C. McNurtry v. J. H. Hoit, et. al.; petition to establish and confirm title to the north half of block 3, in Bushnell's addition to Chicago; same attorney. 41,215—Hy. W. B. Hoyt v. John Forsythe; petition to establish and confirm titles to Lots 1 to 50, both inclusive, in Block 10, of B. H. Milton's addition to Chicago, being a subdivision of Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Iglehart's subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 7, in Township 38; Hillis & Christian, attorneys. 41,216—Witheld, for service. 41,217—Thomas v. Adelaide D. Power, divorce.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

1713—Johnson v. DeCenders; motion by plaintiff for speedy trial denied, and leave to defendant to file special pleas instanter. 629—Gay v. Hollen; motion for new trial by plaintiff withdrawn; motion for new trial by defendant denied and judgment on verdict; appeal granted, bond $300, and 20 days to file bond and bill of exceptions. 1831—Webster v. Ludlum; dismissed at plaintiff's costs as to Ludlam; personal service on Stacey and default; court finds property in plaintiff, damages 1 cent and judgment. —People ex rel Haycraft v. N. M. Haycraft; time to make return to writ extended to Tuesday next. 496—Opshal v. Knowles; suit dismissed for want of prosecution at plaintiff's costs, and judgment for return of property. 457—Swanson v. Cossett; motion for new trial heard and allowed upon defendant paying costs of term.

No trial calendar will be made for the November term; the present calendar will be used.

[*Judge Booth*.]

C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co. v McAulay et al.; motion for new trial on behalf of Sheridan overruled; judgment for possession of premises against Hall, Messenberg, Greenland, Carpenter, and Finley heirs. C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. v Peterson et al; motion for new trial on behalf of Anne Kileral and Mrs. Cowans, withdrawn; motion for new trial, on behalf of two Gallaghers, overruled, and judgment; appeal allowed, and 20 days to file bond and bill of exception. 2,229—Kale et al v Foreman et al; motion to dismiss at plaintiff's costs, for want of Narr. 763—Gorshe v Schlesenger; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney, by N. 3,695—Bloom v Hart; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Farwell*].

366—McCormick v. Crane et al.; referred to Butler, Master, to take proofs, etc. 350—Donlin et al. v. Kelley et al.; leave to defendant to file cross-bill.

NEW SUITS.

(4,807 to 4,818 filed yesterday, appeal cases, missing from box, and therefore not published.)

4,819—Thorn v. Watts; appeal. 4,820—James et al. v. Walker; appeal. 4,821—Crow v. People's Omnibus and Baggage Company; appeal. 4,822—Kelly v. Woodruff & Son; appeal. 4,823—City of Chicago v. G. C. Knight; appeal. 4,824—Knudson v. Van Patten; appeal. 4,825—Smith et al. v. Glazier; appeal. 4,826—People ex rel W. G. Edwards, T. M. Bradley; petition for habeas corpus.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

The Subject Forgotten for the Time in Chicago—The Disease Abating Rapidly.

Despite the great fire in Boston, the horse disease in Chicago is not yet exhausted. As much cannot be said of the newspaper writers upon that subject. But it is imagined the people want little news concerning it. We have lost all thought of our own calamity in considering the calamities of others.

Horse-talk has ceased, and fire-talk is all that interests anybody. We know by a fearful experience what, this morning, is the condition of the people of Boston, and if all our horses were to suddenly die, public interest would probably centre on Boston, and our own troubles be forgotten. Little news, therefore, concerning the epizootic is wanted, and it will suffice to state, generally, the condition of the horses.

There is but one report concerning them, viz.: that they are still improving. Some few are considered free of the disease, but are yet very week and liable to a relapse if used roughly. One week more will probably free us from the epizootic proper, but we shall not be liberated from the inconveniences of it for some weeks. Mortality is not on the increase, but horses are dying. The streets yesterday were as deserted as last Sabbath of private teams, but some omnibus lines were in partial operation.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

one of whose great staples has been horse shoes and horse nails are finding the quiet country trade in ox-shoes has come to the city to spend the winter. They are setting the example in the use of the ox by their own solid bovines used in their city connections.

Steam Pumps and Stationary Steam Fire Engines.

It is always with pleasure that we ask the attention of our readers to our home manufactures, and with especial pleasure that we allude to the Steam Pumps and Fire Engines built in this city by the Crane Bros Manf'g Company. These goods are too well known to the trade to need any introduction from us, as they have been a staple article throughout the Northwest for the past 15 years; but we call the attention of the general public to them, first on account of their superior excellence in every particular, and secondly, because, as they are made here, a supply of parts of pumps can be much more readily obtained.

Insurance Matters.

Notice to the Public:

The late great conflagration at Boston will not effect the standing of the old Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, as this company withdrew her agency from that city and State nearly or quite one year since. We are authorized by their agents, Treadway & Jewell, No. 15 South Canal street, to state they will write on good mercantile risks and dwellings at their office, as usual.

The Domestic.

The wonderful perfection to which machinery has been brought can be seen exemplified in a remarkable manner by the Domestic Sewing Machine, at rooms of the company, No. 74 State street. The Domestic handles the thread with such precision and delicacy, that No. 300 cotton (a size scarcely to be found in any store in Chicago) can be used with certainty on the lightest fabrics.

Canada Horse Disease.

[Advertisement.]

We are told that ninety-four out of the first one-hundred cases first treated in New York, by the well-known Centaur Liniment got well of this terrible disease inside of five days. Its success has been wonderful; cures are warranted. Vanschaack Stevenson & Reid, of Lake street, are the agents.

Poster Printing.

Posters, and all large printing, can be had of J. S. Thompson & Co., No. 35 South Canal street cheaper and better than of any other house in the city.

Job Printing.

For printing of all kinds, go to J. S. Thompson & Co., No. 35 South Canal street.

Embalmed Beef—The Latest Conveyance for Bringing Dead Animals Fresh to Market.

The New York *Times* says: A doctor of this city has been experimenting in applying certain innoxous gases to the preservation of animal food. His plan consists of slaughtering cattle on the plains of Texas, the West, or South America, infusing the gases into an artery in the same way as in embalming a human body, and shipping them in their hides to any part of the world. It has been done, and apparently on a scale to thoroughly test its efficiency. A car-load of bullocks was slaughtered out in Missouri, last summer, the process was carried out, and the carcasses sent to New York, arriving just one month from the time of their being slaughtered. They were consigned to the care of a wholesale market butcher, with orders not to sell till he received instructions from certain parties in New York. Nothing in the appearance of the carcasses awakened the butcher's suspicions, both meat and hide being as sweet as in the case of an animal fresh killed. One of the carcasses was cut up and distributed among persons ignorant of what had been done, the butcher himself being asked to try a sirloin joint; all expressed themselves to the effect that the beef was excellent, the butcher saying that he had never eaten a more hearty meal in his life. They were no little astonished on hearing the facts of the case. The meat was tried again and again, and when all were convinced that no possible detriment could arise from the consumption of meat preserved in this way, the remainder of the consignment was disposed of by the butcher in the ordinary market fashion. He has not had a single complaint or even a remark about that beef. The retail butchers knew nothing of the matter, and unconsciously sold it as fresh-killed meat. There is every reason to suppose that their customers ate it under the same erroneous impression.

A YOUNG HIGHWAYMAN.

The History of Harvey B. Mitchell.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Little less than a year ago the Cloverdale (Sonoma County) stage was repeatedly halted and assessed, to the infinite disgust of drivers and passengers, and the practice finally became so tantalizing as to rouse the ire of that enlightened community. At last the robbers were captured and jailed, a calm succeeded, and the people once more ventured out after dark and trembled not at the rustling of bushes, the creaking of gates, or the tattoos on the road beaten by passing horsemen. This social calm preluded a storm that was to destroy the peace of the whole country and sweep over mountain and along valley, from town to hamlet, and to town again, until the whole male population would arise as one man and seek salvation from the iniquities of the greatest desperado of the nineteenth century—a bandit, whose only weapons were those of nature, and who commanded only to be obeyed. It was 8 o'clock one drizzly night in the latter part of last December, when the Cloverdale stage driven by the valiant Doc. Curtis, reached a point on the road within four miles of Healdsburg. The passengers, unsuspecting danger, chatted merrily, to beguile the monotony of the rough ride, and rejoiced at the prospects of a safe and speedy arrival at the station, and the stalwart driver, a devil-may-care sort of fellow, who claimed, and was believed, to fear nothing in human shape, occasionally mingled in the conversation with his rich bass voice, or cracked his whip with great humor, by way of giving emphasis to the *denouement* of some thrilling tale of less recent California. Suddenly a figure appeared by the roadside, and in advance of the team, and from it came the sharp command, "Halt!" The brave driver halted and awaited in silence the next order, for he saw that the figure was that of an animate being, and it carried a weapon of awful aspect. "Throw out that box!" was the next mandate issued from the unknown, and the knight of the whip, emboldened by his successful escape from harm hitherto, again obeyed. "Drive on," was the final order from the roadside, and in a moment the stage rattled hurriedly away under the guidance of him whose peculiar coolness of demeanor on this most trying occasion was afterward the subject of general comment.

That night a lad of some 13 years, who was a homeless wanderer, struggled along the road and was within four miles of Healdsburg, when he heard the stage coming along toward the town. He heard the driver boast his defiance of road-agents and the like, and thought, in a spirit of boyish mischief, to put the courage of Curtis to the test. He seized a picket from an outlying fence, levelled it at the stage, and brought about the result described above. He really cared so little for the box that he gave it a vigorous shake to satisfy himself that it contained no ready coin, and then carelessly tossed it into the bushes. The remainder of the night he spent in an old shed by the road, and next day trudged along to the terminus of the local railroad in pursuit of work, and finding operations suspended on account of the rainy weather, once more started on a tramp, and ultimately reached Whipple's ranch. Two days afterward he related this stage incident to a colored companion, and was soon after arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of highway robbery. "Who owns the boy?" No answer. "Then," said an outraged people, "let him be condemned for his heinous crime!" The friendless lad was arraigned, tried, convicted and sentenced to one year's confinement in the State Prison, and in a few days he had donned the garb of a convict, and was thrown into the society of the most hardened criminals in the land.

Since writing the above we have observed the name of Harvey D. Mitchell among those pardoned, and learn that he will be freed to-day. The pardon is granted under the system of deduction of days for good conduct, which is simply a legal action, and is not a stretch of Executive clemency in behalf of the boy prisoner.

GREEK BRIGANDS.

A Woman's Stratagem and Its Results.

From the London Telegraph.

A story comes from Athens about Greek brigandage very refreshing to honest people, and suggestive of the question whether women might not govern Greece better than its men. One of the curses of modern Hellas, as everybody knows, is the unextirpated guild of brigands, who infest the land, defying the Government, suppressing commerce, demoralizing the peasantry, and robbing and murdering strangers or rich natives. One of these unhanged villains lately captured the youthful son of a widow woman of property, well known upon the border. The usual message was sent down from the hills: the brigand chief must have one thousand drachmas by a certain day, or the life of the boy—he was only 12 years old—would pay the forfeit. As usual, too, the last hope which a mother could cherish in such a frightful position was the chance of Government help. The wretchedly weak administrations which play at "in and out" in Athens still allow these scoundrels to hold the roads and passes of the country, and this poor woman had to trust to her own courage and wits. Neither were wanting; there was some true old Odyssean blood in her, and she bit upon a plan for saving both her child and her drachmas. She had a brother, a young fellow of perfect pluck, though his cheeks were as smooth as the Delian Appollo's, and him she dressed up carefully as a Greek girl. Having appointed to meet the robber chief in a certain spot, she took up 200 drachmas and a present of cakes and fruit, the "Greek girl" going with her as a "guide." On reaching the place they found the scoundrel waiting, with the captive lad bound hand and foot beside him. The woman first ascertained by cunning questions that the man was really alone, and then offered, with many supplications, her money, and the present of cakes and fruit. The villain took the latter and maunched while he counted out the drachmas; then, with a fierce oath, he said it was far too little—that she must go back and send enough to make up a thousand, or the head of the lad would be sent down to her without delay. While the woman clung supplicating to his knees, the "Greek girl" suddenly flung a grip of iron round the robber's arms and, as the fallow was thus pinioned, the outraged mother drew a loaded pistol and shot him dead. The pair lost no time in liberating the lad, nor did they forget to cut off and wrap in a cloth the head of the "chief;" and, as a reward of three thousand drachmas had been set upon the precious article, they made quite an excellent day's business of it, on arriving safe and sound at their own village.—*London Telegraph.*

Remarkable Baths.

Spa Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

The finest bath-house in all Europe is at Spa, and the *eau minerale* in which you bathe is most delightfully invigorating. If you can imagine yourself in a champagne bath, in which the carbonic acid gas is constantly in an effervescing state, you can give some idea of these glorious baths, which are given in sumptuous apartments, with a service that is unequalled. After having been in the baths for a few moments the body and limbs become covered with a beady crust, in which you may write your name or trace fantastic figures, with an affect like the etchings upon finely-ground glass or the frost lace-work upon the window-panes in winter.

If the bath is taken at all warm, the skin in a very little while puts on a delicate pinkish, seashell hue, and having watched its happy effect upon my own brownish cuticle, I can very well imagine that the fair-faced English and American girls I sometimes meet going to the bath must look like veritable Aphrodites as they step out of the sparkling water and into the *linge chaude.*

There are a number of other baths which can also be taken in this frescoed water-palace, the most famous, perhaps, being the peat-baths, formed of the peat of this neighborhood, which is said to be very rich in organic and inorganic substances, and almost a specific in obstinate cases of chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and indolent ulcers of the leg, etc., etc. Dr. Sutro, in speaking of these baths, says: "The sensation created by the peat-bath is, in my opinion, the most pleasurable that can possibly be excited by any bath. The warm, unctious, elastic medium gives support, and yields at the same time to our moving limbs. However forbidding the black broth may look, if you are once seated in the *baignone*, the agreeable titillating effect exercised by the semi-liquid mass on the peniphenic ends of the nerves is extremely agreeable, and you leave it with regret."

Lady Holland.

Lady Holland once sent her page round the table to Macaulay to tell him to stop talking. She told Rogers: "Your poetry is bad enough, so be sparing of your prose." At a dinner in South street she fidgeted Lord Melbourne so much by making him shift his place when he was seated to his liking, that he rose, exclaiming: "I'll be——if I dine with you at all!" and walked off to his own house, fortunately at hand. She requested a celebrated dandy to move a littler further off, on the ground that her olfactory nerves were offended by his blacking; the blacking which he vowed was diluted with champagne. Shortly after M. Van de Weyer's arrival in England as the Belgian Minister, he was dining with a distinguished party at Holland House, when Lady Holland suddenly turned to him and asked: "How is Leopold?" "Does your ladyship mean the King of the Belgians?" "I have heard," she rejoined, "of Fleminga, Hainaulters, and Brabanters; but Belgians are new to me." His reply was: "My lady, before I had the honor of being presented to you, I had often heard you spoken of not only as a woman of intelligence and wit, but as a woman who had read much. Well, it is possible that you in your many readings have never met the book by a person named Julius Cæsar, who in his *Commentaries* gives to our nation the name of the Belgians, and this name we have preserved till our days."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diptheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists generally.

Lasting Loveliness—Twenty years ago, when paint, pearl, powder, and enamel were ruining the complexions and destroying the health of women of fashion, Hagan's Magnolia Balm was brought out as a pure botanical cosmetic, guaranteed to restore bloom and beauty to the skin. From that time to the present it has been continually rising in public estimation as the safest and most unexceptionable preparation of its class. Instead of producing an artificial metalic surface, like the deadly enamels, or wilting the cuticle like the poisonous fluids sold under various names as "beautifiers," it keeps the skin as soft as velvet, renders it as smooth and glossy as satin, and imparts to it that delicate, rosy tinge, which is the *beau ideal* of complexional loveliness. This exquisite chromatic effect is not transient. By applying the balm daily it may be prolonged from youth to age. A lady who purchased the first bottle of the article nineteen years ago, writes to say that her complexion at forty is "purer, clearer, and more brilliant than it has ever been;" and she attributes its beauty solely to the daily use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE IN A LIFETIME—I WANT AN HONorable partner with $2,000 to $10,000 capital, to join me in making $10,000 in six months. No risk; every cent secured. Call at once, at 238 Ewing-st.

A FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, WITH STEAM power and first-class machinery, and good stock of furniture, undertakers goods, and hearse building, and lot, in good location, for sale; town of 3,000 inhabitants, and three railroads. Will sell for cash and good paper, or will trade for first-class drug or jewelry store. Address, for 5 days, S 81, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED STORE, AT LAKE STAtion, Ind., M. C. R. R., for sale or exchange. Write to Postmistress.

A FIRST-CLASS MONEY MAKING TAILOR SHOP, for sale cheap, in the best location on West Madison-st.; cheap rent. Inquire at 127 West Madison-st., basement.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS of an article every family must have, for sale; the right man, with capital, will find it a rare chance; will sell whole or half. Address B 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SALOON AND RESTAUrant doing a good business. 127 West Washington-st.

I WILL SELL A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST IN AN established retail hardware and house-furnishing house, paying fine profits. Address, stating available capital, Z 57, Tribune Branch office.

LICENSE, LEASE OF STORE, AND SOME FIXtures, for sale; suitable for a liquor or lager-beer saloon, in a splendid part of the city. Inquire in the store 281 South Halsted-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST CONFECTIONERY, ICE cream, and oyster establishments in the State, in a city of 11,000 inhabitants, for sale; no competition. Address P. A. BARTLETT, Jacksonville, Ill.

SALOON AND BILLIARD-ROOM, AND FIXTURES for sale, and room to rent, or lease at 86 West Water-st., opposite C. & N. W. and Mil. R. R. depot. Northwestern Hotel. R. HANNIGAN, Landlord.

SPLENDID, COSY RESTAURANT FOR SALE, good location; cheap rent. Apply to PROFESSOR COIGNARD, restaurant 178 South Water-st.

THE LEASE AND GOOD WILL OF A BOARDING house full of boarders, for sale; furniture all new. Apply at No. 138 Fourth-av., up-stairs.

$500 CASH IN HAND, WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half-interest in a well-established cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 DESIRABLE single rooms, or 2 rooms en suite, with board, for families, or gentlemen who wish first-class accommodations.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE, LARGE front room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, a small room; table boarders accommodated.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board, with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

South Side.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD—CAN accommodate two table boarders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADOPTIVE MASONRY—MIRIAM CHAPTER NO. 1, Order of Eastern Star. All the members are hereby respectfully notified to be present at the next regular meeting, at Pleiad's Hall, 222 West Twelfth-st., on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance under consideration. By order of the W. M. MRS. JAMES MORISON, Secretary.

CALEDONIANS, ATTENTION!—A SPECIAL meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held at the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon-sts. this (Monday) evening, Nov. 11. Object: to aid the Boston sufferers. WM. FORREST, Secretary.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st. Prices $50 to $900.

PETER SMITH & CO. HAVE SOLD THE ICE-cream and oyster saloon, No. 710 South State-st. Any one having claims against the firm will present them at 56 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FRAME HOUSE IN SOUTH Division, to move. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. APPLY AT 65 Blue Island-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Sorsmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SIX SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS, good as new, cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

FINE SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES, VERY cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE 8-HORSE POWER, ONE 10-HORSE POWER portable engines, only been in use six months, very cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 86 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in every town to sell and solicit orders for new articles required in every family; business pleasant; profits from $100 to $200 per month. Address WILLARD & CO., P. O. Box 297, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $8 PER DAY GUARANteed on Golden Caskets, and $100 to $300 a month with other goods that pay 300 per cent. in city and country. Samples sent for 50c. A. RAY, 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and general household goods, or merchandise of any kind, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., General Auctioneers, office 151 West Lake-st., and 55 South Carpenter.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, FROM 137 EAST Adams-st., a black Newfoundland dog, about 1 year old. Any one returning same will be well rewarded. DAVIS BRO., 137 East Adams-st.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN OF $600 FOR SIX MONTHS; good interest and security. Address H 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—A WIFE—BY A WIDOWer of 38. Address M 75, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—100x100 FEET CORNER OF STATE and Sixty-ninth-sts., at a bargain if taken at once. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 NEW 2-STORY frame houses of 8 rooms each on Union-av., within two blocks of horse-cars. Will sell on monthly payments. F. B. HAMILTON, owner, Room 27, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE FINEST LIST OF property ever offered for sale in the West Division. We make West Side property a specialty. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 LOTS ON MILWAUKEE-av., near Steinbroker and Powell Hotel. 3 lots on Bunkham-st. 2 lots on Stave-st., at a great bargain. Perfect titles. Inquire at No. 182 West Erie-st., corner of Curtis-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES; LOTS on Wood-st., just south of Polk, 25x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley, for $1,250 each on liberal terms. These lots are only one block from the improvements now being made by Mr. Walker, and are in a rapidly improving neighborhood. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE 20X22 FEET, 1-STORY and cellar, 4 rooms, closets and pantry; lot 24x72 ft. Price, $1,650; $250 cash, balance in easy payments. Also a vacant lot, adjoining above, price $650; easy terms. Very cheap. Will take a horse in part payment. E. M. DAVENPORT, Real Estate Agent, 181½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—LOT 25x150 FEET fronting on Fulton-st., between California and Oglesby-sts. No cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—2-STORY OCTAGON stone-front house and basement of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, No. 488 Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—A LARGE 3-STORY stone-front house of 16 rooms, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, barn, and lot, No. 206 Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRAME house, all modern improvements, and lot 20x160 feet, east front on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—TWO 2-STORY FRAME houses, brick foundation, of 11 rooms each, and lot, Nos. 592 and 594 Fulton-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH—2-STORY DWELling and lot, 185 Rucker-st., near Chicago-av. JOHN G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—300 CHOICE building lots in Hill & Pike's Addition, only two (2) blocks from the new depot. Dummy trains run on Rock Island Railroad at hours to suit merchants and mechanics. Streets are all graded and sidewalks are to be made immediately, leading from the depot to the property. Size of lots 25x125 feet. Price $300 each, payable $40 cash and $40 per month. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 304 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—80 ACRES NEAR Thornton, Cook Co. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH—160 ACRES, NEAR railway, and county seat of Hancock county. JOHN G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES GOOD LAND, 60 MILES from Chicago, 3 miles from depot on C. D. & V. R. R. Price $3.50 per acre. Also a fruit farm of 40 acres, 1 mile from Depot at Cobden, Ill., with comfortable house, etc., and well set with the best peaches, pears, etc., in bearing. For further particulars address F. E. PEEBLES, Cairo, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $600, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—ENCUMBERED CITY TO EXCHANGE for outside property that will realize a fortune, or will take $25,000 to $50,000 city and pay difference. Call and examine. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, La Salle-st., corner of Madison.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT OAK PARK, A VERY DEsirable two-story house, with barn and large yard. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FEW CHOICE HOUSES LEFT IN THE West Division. Please call and examine. Houses rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED BRICK house, octagon front, 10 good rooms, first-class locality; $100 per month; Harrison-st. and Centre-av. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 549 North LaSalle-st., with large lot; possession at once. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—THE ELIGIBLE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling (new) No. 186 Huron-st., near LaSalle. Contains all modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES FROST, on premises.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, WITH basement, containing 7 rooms, on very easy terms for the winter months. A splendid chance for a respectable mechanic with a large family. The building is new, a good well of water, etc., situated on the dummy track at Fiftieth-st., in Hyde Park. Apply to J. BARWICK, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY DWELLING, WITH ALL modern improvements; North LaSalle-st., near Schiller. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 6, Custom House.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, 395 West Taylor-st., corner of Aberdeen, 8 rooms. Gas, bath-room, furnace, and good barn.

2-story frame house, 107 Marshfield-av., 10 rooms.

Also, store and dwelling, 970 North Clark-st.

Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 38 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AND MICHigan-avs. elegant marble houses, beautifully situated. Bargains. Easy terms. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD, LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE near Lincoln Park. Apply to RICHARD LIVESEY, 13 Howe-st., or at 281 Orchard-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, large and small; location first-class and central; house has all modern improvements. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITHout board; house first-class. Apply at 871 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANTRY, with water in buttery. Call at 16 Pearce-st., near Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 191 West Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms. Apply to Mrs. N. T. JOHNSON, 153 South Dearborn-st., opposite old Post office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with all modern improvements, in private residence, 230 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, to man and wife, for $10 per month, at 465 Twenty-eighth-st., within five minutes of Archer-av. cars.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, No. 298 West Polk-st. Inquire on premises, upstairs.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK BARN, WITH GAS, water, &c. Apply at 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—WOOD-TURNER'S LATHE AND JIG saw, with room and power; on ground floor and good street, good place for job work. Address A 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Jackson. Fine store, good location. Only $50. Also, a larger store, $65. Very cheap. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, AND SLEEPING rooms in the Vermont Block, by WALTER S. HULL, 157 Fifth-av., Room 8.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third, fourth, and a portion of the second floors of store 243 and 245 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, first floor.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM ELEVATOR—THREE stories of Nos. 61 and 63 South Water-st., 24x125, together with large office, 40x24, with vaults and door complete. Suitable for any wholesale business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—LARGE LOFTS, WITH GOOD ENtrance, in Garnett Building, corner Lake and Market-sts. Inquire on premises of O. LUNT.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES, BY J. M. MARSHALL, No. 124 Clark-st., Room 2:

Nos. 46, 51, 24 Lake-st.

Nos. 138, 140 Wabash-av.

Nos. 185, 186, 190 to 214 South Clark-st.

Nos. 219, 219, 225, 227 South State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES ON WEST MADIson, corner Green-st.; only two left; heated by steam. Two choice stores, Madison, in front of Carpenter, each 25x120 to alley; vaults and everything complete. Second story, 46x125, over stores Nos. 278 and 280 West Madison; fine show-room. New brick building, 28x100 feet each, vaults, etc., Nos. 281 and 283 West Madison-st. Building formerly occupied by Hamlin, Hale & Co., Canal-st., cheap. Buildings 378 South Water; low rent. Buildings rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN AN ELEGANTLY furnished office, near Chamber of Commerce; first floor, cheap. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, a pleasant house of 10 or 12 rooms, in good locality. Must be south of Madison-st., east of Ashland-av., or south of Twelfth-st and north of Thirtieth. Would board owners, if desired, with permission of taking a few more. Rent must be moderate. Good responsible tenant. Address, stating terms and locality, L. F., 485 South Union-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—NEW, LIGHT, AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons; also one good second-hand express wagon, cheap, at 259 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF light buggies and carriages which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. Give us a call if you wish to purchase at a bargain. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHESEY, 323 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,057.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN who are now travelling through Indiana and Ohio, or Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 259 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN, FOR CITY TRADE. Call at Business Agency, 183 East Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR OUR LINE OF goods in the city; commission or salary. WOOD & FOWLER'S Chemical Works, 25 South Water-st.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 18 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—SLATERS AT A. KINISLEY & CO'S., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER AT NO. 498 State-st.

WANTED—JEWELLERS—A GOOD WORKMAN on diamond work and seal rings. Apply to A. LAUDERBACK, 211 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD GENERAL PAINTERS. Address R. C. HUNTOON, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT 146 East Madison-st., under Burke's Hotel.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO OR THREE first-class bootmakers at 1055 Indiana-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; $2.25 per day; board $3.50 per week; 50 for Chicago & Pacific Railroad; 125 saw-mill hands; 20 corn-huskers, at 22 West Madison-st. or 15 South Canal, over Tribune office. SHAW, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—500 MEN ON THE C. & N. W. R. R. Leave to-night; wages $2.50 to $3. Free fare. Apply early at 20 North Canal and 43 Milwaukee-avs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 MORE MEN FOR the Northwestern Railroad, Menominee; company work; winter job; wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day; entirely free fare from Chicago to the work and back again. Also tickets for the South for half rates. Apply to Chicago Emigrant Bureau, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND PINeries; work all winter; fare and board furnished to the work; wages $30 to $40 per month and board; 10 farm hands, 500 railroad laborers, 100 wood-choppers and 50 coal miners; cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS making beds, also to act as porter. Apply at the Eagle Hotel, 50 West Water-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 2,000 LABORers for Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 3,000 levee hands for P. J. Kennedy & Co., South; plenty of good station-work at big prices. Also, 20 men to leave at 10 o'clock this morning for Western Wisconsin; agent goes with the men. Free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., Agents, 23 West Randolph-st. Come early, but will start all at once.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, residing with his parents, familiar with office work, to make himself generally useful. Apply only by letter, enclosing recommendations to J. DRAKE, 225 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RAILROAD news agents, first-class trains, commissions will average $20 and $25 per week. Address or call on General News Agent, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—A STABLE HAND AT STABLES 715 and 717 West Lake-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by travelling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2499, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO CANvass Family Bibles, Life of Christ and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. Good inducements to right men. No capital, but reference required. Apply to KELLY & HOWISON, 286 South Clark-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 250 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, A PHYSIcian and surgeon. A good chance for a young man. Inquire of LOOMIS & FOLLET, 68 East Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 MEN AND 15 ladies for the city; also, one in each town outside for a new plan for making money; $3 to $12 a day easily, or $2.20 to $8 capital. Samples free. Call or send early. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR GIRL TO STRIP TOBACCO and learn to make bunches, at 377½ South State-st.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & HENG, 161 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE and laundry work. Call for two days at 373 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, GERMAN preferred. Apply at 961 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL COOK; GOOD wages. Also 75 girls on all kinds of work at 133 Third-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON HOWE'S machine who understand how to make ladies' good uppers. Good wages. Apply at 661 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE TO INquire at MRS. BETZ'S, 130 Superior-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; can give security if required, and Chicago reference that cannot fail to be satisfactory. Address G 11, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF business experience in a firm where talents and industry will be appreciated. Address T 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL PAY $100 TO ANY person who procures me a situation as bookkeeper in an American wholesale house. First-class references by late employers. Salary no object. Address W, 306 Sedgwick-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GOOD penman. Has had two years' experience as shipping clerk. Understands book-keeping. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family. Can give reference from last employer. Apply at 204 Blue Island-av., corner Eleventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family, to do general housework, or in a boarding house. Please call at 337 W. Polk-st. Monday morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, to do general housework. Call at 294 Sedgwick-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 297 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st, and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 233 West Madison-st.; branch, 969 Wabash-av.

100 OF THE VERY BEST SEWING MACHINES to be sold this week and paid in work at 110 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY OR FOR sale—A nice house and lot in a pleasant village on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, 100 miles from city. House is nicely finished two-story frame, good stone cellar, well, and cistern. Lot is 8 rods square, well planted with all kinds of fruit, and good garden spot. Good schools and churches, several shops, mills, and factories. A splendid chance for a man with large family, cost of living being cheap. Will sell very cheap. Address J. F., 485 South Union-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, splendid land, within 2½ miles of a good market, 100 miles from Chicago, title perfect. Would exchange for dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware, coffins, or cash. Those only who mean business need address M, Box 477, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON Fifty-first-st., near car shops, for cottage and lot worth from $2,000 to $3,500. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL REQUIRED $2,000 in manufacturing a new and valuable article, applicable for railroad purposes; a sure and safe investment, guaranteeing a handsome revenue. Call and obtain full particulars at 23 and 25 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR $4,000, TO engage in manufacturing articles used in every family. Quick sales. Profits 500 per cent. per annum. Would like to have a business man to take charge of the sales. Address B 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH $2,000 to $10,000 capital. Business guaranteed to pay $15,000 in six months. Money secured beyond possibility of risk. Only those meaning business, apply at once at 238 Ewing-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG ESTABLISHED manufacturing business. Profits sufficient to warrant investigation and investment of capital. Call at once on R. B. CASSERLEY, No. 1 Arcade Court, Republic Life Insurance Building.

PARTNER WANTED—I CAN GIVE A GOOD BUSIness man, having $5,000 cash, a splendid chance to go into a very lucrative business. He must put in all his time, and furnish first-class references. This is a good thing for the right man. Address JACKSON, Postoffice Box 157.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1000, TO REALIZE 100 per cent. profit in 6 months; business, manufacturing, and a monopoly. Address W. J. CO., Postoffice Box 297, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, in well established first-class cash business, paying large profits; will bear closest investigations; chance seldom offered. Apply at 143 Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A COMMISSION BUSIness of eleven years' standing, paying from $10,000 to $15,000 per annum net; business relations well established. Have a large receiving business, and with additional capital can do a large Eastern order trade. Address, with amount of capital, S 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED hardware and house furnishing store; best paying house in the city. Address, stating available capital, E 57, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—IN GENTEEL CASH business, pays several hundred dollars per month; good references required. 113 East Washington-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS (BLUE) wholesale and retail, by CLEMENT & SAYER, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

(Continued from the Fifth Page.)

Pacific at a decline of 4⅛. Other stocks are said to have shrunk in like proportion.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The news of the great conflagration in Boston caused the most intense excitement here, greater even than that caused by the intelligence of the Chicago fire. From an early hour this morning crowds gathered at the principal hotels and leading newspaper offices, eagerly looking for intelligence. Associated Press bulletins were posted up at brief intervals at various newspaper offices, and eagerly scanned by interested crowds. By noon, when it was supposed that the loss by the Boston fire was already greater than that terrible calamity in Chicago, New York presented more the aspect of a business day than of the Sabbath.

In commercial circles the utmost consternation prevailed, as it was universally felt that the business interests of this city would suffer very materially from the disaster to Boston. Wall street men were intensely excited, and congregated during the day and evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The general impression was that to-morrow will witness a panic in the stock market. Settlements were made to-day on Pacific Mail at 10 per cent below the closing prices of Saturday; on Union Pacific at 6 per cent below Saturday's closing prices, and on Western Union at 4 per cent below.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The members of the press met this afternoon and passed resolutions expressing their sympathy with the people of Boston in their distress.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—The following message was sent to the Mayor of Boston to-night:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.

Mayor Gaston, Boston, Mass.:

The citizens of Indianapolis tender their warmest sympathies to your afflicted people. A public meeting is called for 1 o'clock to-morrow morning, to take immediate action in their behalf.

(Signed) DANIEL MACAULEY, Mayor.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The news of the Boston fire produced great excitement here to-day, and despatches from the afflicted city have been sought after with intense interest. The newspaper and telegraph offices have been crowded nearly all day with merchants, insurance and business men, generally eager in seeking the particulars of the terrible calamity, and the extras published containing accounts of the appalling conflagration have been purchased with the greatest avidity. The deepest sympathy with the sufferers is universally expressed, and a meeting of the citizens to-morrow, under a call by Mayor Brown, will consult as to the proper measures to adopt under the circumstances.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—The news of the Boston fire has made great excitement among the insurance companies. It was known that the Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, had taken large risks in and about Boston, and the stockholders and agents from almost every State in the Union have been telegraphing here to know what the losses would be to the Home. After careful figuring, the Actuary to-night announces that he has examined the list of all the risks written in Boston, and finds that, even if all the property insured by this company in the burnt district, as reported in the press despatches, has been totally destroyed, the loss to the company cannot exceed $61,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The only local insurance company directly involved in the Boston fire is the Fireman's Fund. The President of the company estimates its loss at $100,000. He says they will pay promptly. The foreign companies in business here hold heavy risks, but the losses cannot be ascertained yet.

THE QUESTION OF RELIEF.

The practical sympathy and unlimited generosity which Boston and all New England showed to Chicago in the time of her great calamity, were the first things to occur to the general public yesterday morning, and they were followed by a prompt and universal disposition to reciprocate to the full measure of Chicago's ability. There has not been time, as yet, to put this sentiment into any practical shape, but measures have already been adopted which will unite the manifold efforts that offer themselves, and economize both time and money in doing for Boston everything that a stricken city like ours can do.

MAYOR MEDILL

was on his way to the telegraph office early in the morning, mounted the stairs of the operators' room, and took his place there, desirous to discover from the earliest reports the actual amount of suffering, and take such steps as were possible to contribute to its relief. Remembering the vast amounts of money that had been foolishly squandered in the rash and precipitate desire to hurry up relief for Chicago, he proceeded from the first upon the necessity for knowing what Boston needs. It was the twelfth day after the Chicago fire that the municipality of Boston voted its $100,000 to the relief of Chicago, and there is no doubt that it accomplished more than twice that amount of money would have accomplished if it had been rushed heedlessly along, liable to fall into the hands of irresponsible persons.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

in its corporate capacity, is not in a condition to vote money for the relief of Boston. The contingent fund of this year was only $20,000,—an amount that has already been exhausted by judgments against the City, and incidental expenses. But little more than $1,000,000 of the Canal funds voted by the State has been received, and all of this has been expended upon the public works. It is a penitentiary offence to touch the water bonds, so that Chicago, as a city, is powerless to return the $100,000 which Boston gave her, or even a portion of it.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Wirt Dexter, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, which had charge of the Chicago Relief Fund, sent the following despatch to the Mayor of Boston before leaving his house on this morning, expressing

Hon. Wm. Gray, Boston:

Our people desire to do everything possible for a city that came so nobly to our aid as Boston did. Tell us what we can do. We will share with you whatever we have left.

WIRT DEXTER,
Chairman Executive Committee Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

that were sent us in our time of need. How much this surplus amounts to, it is almost impossible, Mr. Dexter says, to determine. Arrangements had already been made for the distribution of a large part of it among the charitable institutions upon certain conditions. These conditions included caring in part for the large number of people—the aged and disabled—who have as much need of relief to-day as immediately after the fire. There are also large sums of money that have been reported among the relief contributions that remain uncollected, or have never yet been sent to Chicago. What proportion of these sums will be obtained, it is impossible to tell. It is thought, however, that, if all the collections can be made, there will be between $400,000 and $500,000, a part of which, at least, can be spared from the necessities of the Chicago poor. In the way of material supplies, something more can be done. The Relief and Aid Society disposed of $30,000 worth of supplies last week, but still have large stores of them left. For instance, there are 7,000 pairs of blankets left, all perfectly preserved, half of which Boston can have. But the first thing to be done, Mr. Medill and Mr. Dexter both agreed, was to discover

WHAT BOSTON NEEDS.

So far as can be gleaned from the necessarily confused and contradictory despatches that have come from Boston, the conflagration has not rendered houseless and homeless anything like the number of people who were desolated by the Chicago fire. The blow will be felt mainly by the capitalists and business men—not by the poor people. The work of relief cannot, of course, be extended to commercial circles. It can only be provided for those who are personally deprived of their homes, their clothing, and their means of livelihood. It is not possible to form any intelligent idea of how many of these people there are. There would appear to be three streets in the Boston burnt district occupied largely by tenement houses, and all business blocks have more or less residences and tenements interspersed. There is no doubt a large number of poor outcasts, but it is hoped and believed that the number will not reach the tenth part of those who were driven from their homes penniless by the Chicago fire. Again, Boston is the centre of a large and thickly-settled district. New England is dotted everywhere with towns and cities of sufficient size and wealth to take care of the homeless and provide for their immediate necessities. The relief work that comes from such a distance as ours, therefore, should be of a more permanent character, suited to the necessities of the people, which can only be discovered after the excitement and terrorism of the moment shall have subsided.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mayor Medill had a busy day of it yesterday at his office in the City Hall building. He was visited by large numbers of city officials, Aldermen, and leading citizens, who came to confer with him as to the proper course to be pursued in the great emergency. All agreed that Chicago must move at once, and, crippled as she is, hasten to the relief of her stricken sister city. The Mayor had telegraphed to the Mayor of Boston, offering relief and assistance, and inquiring in what shape it would be most welcome and available. We could send bread and meat in endless quantities, and some money, but not so much money as we could have done a little more than a year ago. It was agreed that no action should be taken in the matter until a reply was received from the Mayor of Boston, which will probably arrive early this morning, but it was decided to take action forthwith, and get in readiness to send relief. Taking into account the fact that the conflagration had been mainly confined to the business portions of the city, it was believed that, although the total loss in money value might prove to be as great as that in Chicago, there could be nothing like so many people burned out of house and home, and therefore the immediate distress would not be so great. Still it was evident that a vast number of people would be thrown out of employment and means of support, and Chicago must not be backward in coming to their relief.

AN OFFER FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Learning that it was contemplated to hold a public meeting, Mr. C. E. Culver, Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the absence of Mr. Preston, the President, conveyed to Mayor Medill the following kind offer.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor:

SIR: In the absence of the President, I take the liberty to offer you the rooms of the Board of Trade for a meeting of the citizens of Chicago, to be held at such time as you may please to call it, to consider measures of relief for a stricken sister city.

CHARLES E. CULVER,
First Vice President Board of Trade.

LATER IN THE AFTERNOON

Mr. Culver called upon the Mayor, and conferred with him respecting the action to be taken, giving assurance that the Chicago Board of Trade would do its full share toward organizing for relief. Dr. Ben. C. Miller, the County Superintendent of Public Charities, called upon the Mayor, and offered his services to any extent, either officially or personally, as he could be most efficient. Alderman Woodman, Police Commissioner Talcott, Fire Marshal Williams, Captain Hickey, and many others, waited upon the Mayor, all anxious to co-operate in the work of reciprocal contribution, and all expressing the deepest sympathy and sorrow for the calamity of those who had so generously extended a helping hand to Chicago in her time of need.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

Mayor Medill last evening issued the following call for a public meeting to be held in the Chamber of Commerce to-day, at 1 o'clock p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1872.

To the Citizens of Chicago:

By virtue of the authority vested in me, as Mayor of Chicago, I hereby call a public meeting of the citizens to convene in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce on to-morrow (Monday), Nov. 11, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., then and there to confer together concerning the fearful misfortune which has smitten our sister City of Boston, and to devise ways and means of succor for the unfortunate and distressed people who are rendered homeless and destitute by that sudden visitation.

In the hour of our own calamity the noble-hearted people of Boston acted the part of the good Samaritan, and had compassion for us. They responded to the cry of distress with a lavish hand, and largely contributed to feed, clothe, and shelter our homeless multitudes of stricken poor. By every consideration of humanity and gratitude we are bound to repay the obligation in accordance with the measure of our crippled means and their needs. The hearts and hands of all our people go out instinctively towards them in tender sympathy and with material aid, for we have experienced a kindred sorrow and a compassionate remembrance, and this meeting is called to give our feelings expression and form.

The business men of Chicago are especially invited to be present in full strength.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING TO-NIGHT.

We are requested by Mayor Medill to say that he desires that there shall be a full meeting of the Common Council this (Monday) evening, which is the regular meeting evening, as matters of importance will be presented to them for immediate attention, growing out of the calamitous fire which has devastated our sister city of Boston. The Mayor will probably send in a special message in relation thereto. He also issued the following call:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1872.

To the Members of the Finance Committee of the Common Council—viz: Aldermen Batcham, Bond, Otis, Ogden, and Bowen:

GENTLEMEN: You are respectfully requested to meet with the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, and Board of Police Commissioners, at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, at 9:30 a. m., Monday, the 11th inst., for the transaction of important business.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Mr. Dexter, in his capacity as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, will call the Committee of the Society together some time to-morrow, though he thinks that they will scarcely be able to meet before evening, as several of the most active members live in the suburbs. In the meanwhile,

INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS

will be made, according to individual judgment. It would be better, however, if these could be combined in one great and systematic effort, and the results would be more satisfactory. As an instance, however, of the eager desire that is felt to do something at once, it should be stated that the Typographical Society have already held a meeting in THE TRIBUNE office and voted $500 for Boston relief.

WHAT BOSTON DID FOR CHICAGO.

From the last annual report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, as well as through other sources of information, we have gleaned some interesting facts concerning Boston's generosity to Chicago in her hour of distress. On the 15th of October the first contribution of money, forwarded through a leading banking firm of Boston, to the amount of $25,000, which was followed, a day or two later, by $5,000, while on the 21st of October the magnificent donation of the municipality of Boston, $100,000 in cash, came to hand. After this time the donations came chiefly in the shape of clothing, of supplies, etc., of which large quantities were sent. Boston's total contributions to the relief of Chicago sufferers, in money and in kind, reached the splendid sum of $500,000. It is probable that a large portion of this will be returned to the generous givers.

CHURCH RELIEF.

The third of the course of sermons to young people was delivered last evening by the Rev. H. N. Powers, at the Academy of Music, before an immense audience. During the sermon the preacher alluded, in feeling terms, to the great calamity in Boston, and pledged the hearts and hands of Chicago men and women to the succor of our sister city. At the close of the services, the Rev. C. W. Wendte, in behalf of the Christian Union, presented the claims of the Boston sufferers, and, in response to his appeal, several hundred dollars were contributed.

After the assembling of the congregation of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., said he could not proceed with the services until his people had an opportunity to show their sympathy for their suffering friends and countrymen in Boston. His eloquent reference to the aid rendered Chicago by Boston, and his appeal, drew tears to many eyes, showing the deep feeling which existed among his hearers, who testified their sympathy by a substantial impromptu contribution amounting to some $500. Previously, the Sunday-school responded to the appeal of their Superintendent by giving over $60.

CHRISTIAN UNION RELIEF.

The following members of the Board of Government of the Chicago Christian Union have been appointed to receive contributions for the Boston sufferers, the aid to be given to the young clerks and sewing girls of that city, thousands of whom have lost their situations and all they possessed: S. A. Briggs, C. C. Bonney, G. B. Carpenter, and C. W. Wendte. Contributions can also be sent to the Union rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, and the West Side rooms, corner of Green and Madison streets.

I. O. O. F. RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

While Chicago was yet in flames, the Odd Fellows of Boston sent a Committee of prominent Brothers to ascertain the needs of the fraternity here, and furnished them ample means to meet the emergency. The Odd Fellows of Chicago intend to demonstrate their ability to reciprocate this fraternal kindness, and have called a meeting this evening at 7 o'clock, at Fort Dearborn Lodge Room, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, to organize for relief of brothers of Boston. The following telegram was sent yesterday:

To William S. Ford, P. G. M., Librarian, Public Library, Boston:

The Odd Fellows of Chicago will remember the fraternal charity of the brothers in Boston when Chicago was in flames, and will reciprocate as far as in their power. Telegraph us information of the fraternity.

J. WARD ELLIS,
JOHN G. ROGERS,
SAMUEL WILLARD,
T. B. SHERMAN.

The Odd Fellows will be among the first in the blessed work of "relieving the distressed."

THE MANAGERS OF THE STAR COURSE

came to the rescue of the Boston sufferers, and announce that they will donate the entire gross receipts of Nasby's lecture, to-night, for the benefit of the sufferers. Early yesterday, they despatched the following:

James T. Fields, No. 148 Charles Street, Boston:

We donate the gross receipts of Nasby's lecture, to-morrow night, to the Boston sufferers. Will forward amount by express, Tuesday morning.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Managers Star Lecture Course.

A BENEFIT CONCERT.

The Chicago Musical College, under the direction of Mr. F. Ziegfeld, will give a concert for the benefit of our Boston friends, at an early day. The idea is to give a concert that will have social as well as musical features. The ushers will be young gentlemen prominent in society circles, and the music will be given by the young ladies and gentlemen of the college. A meeting will be held this evening to arrange the details.

GRAND ARMY RELIEF.

Ransom Post, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., sent a despatch to Major General A. B. Sibley, commanding the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., tendering their sympathies and assistance, as a slight appreciation of the aid rendered them by the Department of Massachusetts in the Chicago fire. They have called a regular meeting for Wednesday night to take definite action regarding the matter.

CALEDONIANS, ATTENTION.

A special meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held at the Scotch church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, this (Monday) evening, November 11. Object, to aid the Boston sufferers.

WM. FORREST, Secretary.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, telegraphed to J. P. Magee, No. 38 Bromfield street, Boston, inquiring what should be done by the organization in aid of sufferers by the fire. Pending a reply the congregation, every member of which was burned out 13 months ago, appointed the following Committee to receive contributions: Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, A. B. Scranton, W. D. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, and Messrs. Barnes and Cox.

STATEMENT OF INSURANCE.

We give below a tabular statement of the cash capital and available assets of all the insurance companies having risks in Boston. The facts are taken from this year's report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts. The available assets for policy-holders are reached by deducting the total liabilities from the total assets, as reported by the companies, and the figures show the condition on Jan. 1, 1872. These available assets are what the policy-holders may hope to reach in the settlement of their claims (less the amount of unearned premiums). There are fifty-eight mutual companies in Massachusetts which are not mentioned. Their total amount of risks is $400,853,159, with available assets of only $3,000,221. As they conduct their business by a system of assessments to meet losses, and as the bulk of stockholders will prove to be losers, their history will be very similar to that of many of the local insurance companies of Chicago at the time of our fire. They will not try to pay. Of the joint stock companies of Massachusetts, there is a total guarantee capital of $7,447,000, and available assets of $13,016,874. Of the insurance companies from other States having risks in Massachusetts, there is a guarantee capital of $31,841,830, and available assets amounting to $49,025,785. Of the foreign companies, there is a guarantee capital of $10,303,235, and available assets $19,400,125.

Of course it is impossible to determine, with anything like reasonable accuracy, what proportion of risk the companies enumerated below had in Boston, or in the burned district of the city. It is certain, however, that every New York company doing an agency business was largely represented in Boston, and the list contains companies from nearly all the large cities in the Union. After the Chicago fire, there was a general tendency among all insurance companies to take risks in Boston, because it was considered the safest city in America. The total cash capital of all the companies doing business in Massachusetts is $51,115,890, and their assets about $86,000,000, including unearned premiums. It is safe to say that at least 50 per cent of this capital will be used up in the payment of losses in the burnt district of Boston. This would give $25,000,000 insurance to offset an estimated loss of $200,000,000. It is not probable that Boston will be able to collect any more than this amount in the present condition of the insurance companies; and to do this, will probably wipe out many companies that have occupied the highest places in public confidence.

MASSACHUSETTS JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Assets for policy-holders.
American (Fire and Marine)	$300,000	$689,975
Bay State (Fire)	200,000	242,596
Beverly (Fire and Marine)	30,000	34,629
Boston (Fire and Marine)	300,000	518,183
Boylston (Fire and Marine)	300,000	732,124
City (Fire)	200,000	270,280
Eliot (Fire)	200,000	623,104
Equitable	17,000	22,428
Exchange	200,000	218,376
Firemen's	300,000	891,522
First National (Fire)	100,000	102,984
Franklin	300,000	427,529
Gloucester	100,000	107,860
Howard Fire	200,000	321,157
Lawrence Fire	250,000	272,041
Manufacturers'	400,000	1,011,261
Mercantile	300,000	506,886
Merchants'	500,000	823,629
Mutual Benefit Fire	200,000	229,941
National	300,000	328,653
Neptune	300,000	625,173
North American Fire	200,000	580,866
People's Fire	400,000	411,878
Prescott	200,000	440,000
Salem Marine	100,000	167,651
Shoe & Leather Dealers'	200,000	484,304
Springfield Fire and Marine	500,000	588,189
Suffolk Fire	150,000	204,614
Traders' & Mechanics'	100,000	187,858
Tremont Fire	200,000	262,054
Washington	300,000	777,890

INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Names of Companies.	Location.	Cash Capital.	Assets for policy-holders.
Ætna	New York	$200,000	$200,729
Ætna	Hartford	3,000,000	2,743,334
Alemannia	Cleveland	250,000	282,196
Amazon	Cincinnati	500,000	555,172
American Fire	Philadelphia	400,000	774,793
Andes	Cincinnati	1,000,000	864,877
Artic Fire	New York	250,000	292,298
Atlantic Mutual	New York	......	10,858,261
Atlantic	Brooklyn	200,000	202,500
Brewers' & Malsters'	New York	200,000	203,088
Citizens'	New York	300,000	698,601
City Fire	New York	210,000	465,745
Columbia Fire	New York	300,000	386,544
Commerce	Albany	200,000	267,670
Commerce Fire	New York	200,000	214,270
Commercial Fire	New York	200,000	270,577
Commercial Mutual	New York	......	903,523
Connecticut Fire	Hartford	500,000	500,363
Continental	New York	1,000,000	1,069,327
Corn Exchange	New York	200,000	217,165
Delaware Mut'l Safety	Philadelphia	300,000	1,474,887
Eastern	Bangor, Me.	225,000	227,714
Equitable Fire & Marine	Providence	200,000	251,461
Exchange Fire	New York	200,010	219,551
Fairfield County Fire	S. Norwalk, Ct	200,000	210,145
Fame	Philadelphia	200,000	181,521
Fireman's Fund	S. Francisco	500,000	472,835
Fireman's	New York	204,000	218,143
Franklin Fire	Philadelphia	400,000	832,485
German	Erie, Pa	200,000	203,967
Germania Fire	New York	500,000	584,726
Glen's Falls	Glen's Falls	200,000	263,853
Great Western	New York	1,653,000	2,054,024
Guardian Fire	New York	200,000	208,193
Hanover Fire	New York	400,000	441,562
Hartford Fire	Hartford	1,000,000	1,012,191
Hartf'd Steam Boiler Ins	Hartford	100,000	126,044
Hoffman Fire	New York	200,000	228,886
Home	New York	2,500,000	2,607,425
Home	Columbus	500,000	488,755
Hope Fire	New York	150,000	173,111
Humboldt Fire	New York	200,000	223,380
Ins. Co. of N. America	Philadelphia	500,000	1,483,966
International	New York	500,000	528,036
Lorillard	New York	200,000	—
Market	New York	200,000	—
Mercantile Fire	New York	200,000	208,810
Mercantile Mutual	New York	1,000,000	1,168,827
Merchants'	New York	200,000	268,387
Merchants'	Providence	200,000	256,111
Narragansett	Providence	500,000	492,985
National	Bangor	200,000	184,969
National Fire	Hartford	500,000	504,917
National Fire	New York	200,000	237,388
Newport F. & M.	Providence	200,000	210,233
Niagara Fire	New York	1,000,000	901,091
Orient	Hartford	500,000	—
Orient Mutual	New York	—	1,203,961
Pennsylvanian Fire	Philadelphia	400,000	769,833
Phœnix	Brooklyn	1,000,000	1,171,876
Phœnix	Hartford	600,000	682,629
Relief Fire	New York	200,000	227,094
Republic Fire	New York	300,000	288,014
Standard Fire	New York	200,000	252,824
Star Fire	New York	200,000	252,136
St. Nicholas	New York	150,000	194,963
Sun	Cleveland	200,000	202,214
Tradesmen's Fire	New York	150,000	322,698
Triumph	Cincinnati	500,000	664,029
Union	San Francisco	750,000	682,736
Union	Bangor, Me.	200,000	278,632
Union Mutual	Philadelphia	139,220	146,610
Washington Fire	New York	200,000	290,898
Watertown Fire	Watert'n, N Y	200,000	294,466
Westchester Fire	New Rochelle	200,000	216,082
Williamsburg City	Brooklyn	250,000	335,573

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Assets for Policy Holders
Commercial Union	$1,250,000	$2,048,465
Imperial	3,500,000	4,175,055
Liverpool & London & Globe	1,958,760	5,503,005
North British & Mercantile	1,250,000	2,908,860
Queen	883,000	1,389,030
Royal	1,445,475	2,348,890

OTHER COMPANIES OF VARIOUS STATES

are more or less affected by reason of reinsuring for companies having agencies in Boston. Strictly marine companies, doing no fire or life business, sustain slight losses on shipping burnt in the harbor.

THE HEAVIEST LOSSES.

It is pretty certain that the following companies are among the heaviest losers by the conflagration: London and Liverpool and Globe; Royal, of London; Hartford, Ætna, and Phœnix, of Hartford; Phœnix, of Brooklyn; Home, of New York; Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass.; North America, of Philadelphia; and Underwriters' Agency, of New York. It is believed, however, that several of these companies will pay their losses and go through.

INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT AGENT.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE interviewed a prominent insurance agent yesterday afternoon, and obtained from him the subjoined information, which represents pretty well the prevailing ignorance of the fraternity at the present time.

Reporter—What will be the effect of the Boston fire upon insurance companies?

Insurance Agent—The effect upon the companies outside of Boston will not be as bad as the Chicago fire occasioned. The city companies, of course, are in as bad a fix as our Chicago companies were. All the Boston companies own real estate in the city, and the policy-holders cannot realize anything from that, their buildings having been burned.

R.—Are the English companies interested largely there?

I. A.—They are the favorites next to the local companies. After them come the New England companies, especially those in Hartford and Providence; then the Philadelphia companies, and lastly the New York companies. The New York companies will come out better than any others doing business in Boston.

R.—Do any of the Chicago companies do business there?

I. A.—There is but one—the Traders. I saw Mr. Roelle, the agent, this morning, but he was not prepared to say how much in risks they had.

R.—Are many of the Boston companies interested in Chicago?

I. A.—Yes, the Manufacturers', National, and Exchange are heavily interested here.

R.—What will be the effect on insurance in Chicago?

I. A.—It is hard to tell until we have reliable news. Some of the companies are not represented in Boston at all.

R.—How does that happen?

I. A.—They cannot comply with the insurance laws of Massachusetts.

R.—What is insurance in Chicago worth now?

I. A.—There is no way of ascertaining until definite reports come in.

R.—What do you think of the out-look?

I. A.—It is very gloomy, and a great many companies will have to suspend. Nearly all the Chicago agents will have their companies taken away from them.

G. W. BARRETT AND CO.,

insurance agents, have received despatches from some of the insurance companies they represent, saying they are all right, and the losses in Boston are very light.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Spectator*, insurance newspaper, in summing up the losses by the fire in Boston, gives the following facts:

The Firemen's Fund Company, of San Francisco, lose $75,000; the Alps, of New York, lose $43,500; the Fairfield County, $50,000; the Exchange, $10,000; Citizens', $200,000; the Star Insurance Company will not exhaust its surplus; the Arctic loses $75,000; the Phœnix, of Brooklyn, loses, $450,000; the Manhattan, of this city, $30,000; the Resolute, $14,000; the North British and Mercantile, a year ago, had nearly six million risks in Boston. The Commercial, of this city, will not exhaust its surplus. The Germania, Hanover, and Republic Companies will continue their business. The Howard Company has no losses. The *Spectator* says the disaster to the Insurance Companies does not warrant any great apprehensions being felt as to its consequences. The majority of the risks are believed to be in local companies, and the aggregate is distributed among a very large number of offices. The majority of the New York and other companies outside of Boston will withstand the shock. Including the companies doing business in Boston, of other States and those of that city, there are, says the *Spectator*, 192 Companies affected by the fire, their combined assets amounting to $157,220,156. The *Spectator* estimates that the insurance loss by the Boston fire will amount to $100,000,000. The district burned is much smaller than that destroyed at Chicago, but the contents are of greater value per block. The loss will fall heaviest on the Boston Companies, the greater part of which confine their business entirely to that section. The leading Companies may be expected to stand, with few if any exceptions.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are fifty-six Life and Accident companies doing business in Massachusetts, all having a Boston agency. Of these, six are Massachusetts institutions, as follows: "Berkshire," of Pittsfield; "John Hancock Mutual," of Boston; "Massachusetts Hospital," of Boston; "Massachusetts Mutual," of Springfield; "New England Mutual," of Boston, and "State Mutual," of Worcester. The other fifty companies have their head offices in New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and elsewhere. The gross assets of the Massachusetts companies amount to $20,565,817, and the liabilities to $17,851,568, showing a surplus as regards policy holders of $2,714,248. The assets of the fifty outside companies aggregate $269,998,186; liabilities, $243,810,913, showing a surplus as regards policy holders of $26,187,222.

The assets of the Massachusetts Life Companies, comprise United States bonds, State bonds, city and town bonds, National bank stocks, railway shares and bonds, loans on policies, mortgages on real estate, and shares in well known manufacturing companies. The financial condition of these life insurance companies will not be affected to any considerable extent. The bank stocks held by them may decline from 10 to 20 per cent., and some of the mortgages held on property in Boston may shrink in value from 20 to 25 per cent. But as these latter cover property estimated to be worth twice or thrice the amount of the lien, no serious loss can result therefrom. The outside companies doing business in Boston, have very few investments in Massachusetts, and their losses, if any, will be insignificant.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF THE FIRE.

There is great reason to fear that the fire, which has laid a large portion of Boston in ashes to-day, (Sunday), will seriously affect the commerce of the whole United States—for, outside the circle of immediate loss, Boston shared with New York the position of Eastern depot for the supply of the great West, and in many departments her stocks far exceeded those of New York. The part of Boston that is destroyed was that part which contained the storehouses of merchantable property.

Probably the greatest effect will be felt in the wool market. Boston was a very large receiver of wool, and a large part of our Western clip had already gone forward to that city; and was yet stored there, as the prevalence of the horse disease had practically suspended shipments for three weeks past. The most material consequence to the West will be the appreciation in prices due to the enormous reduction in stock. Very little of that wool was owned in the West, because the rates of interest in Boston are so low that shippers have always realized as soon as possible,—usually drawing at sight, or on 5 or 10-day bills at the furthest.

Next in importance comes cotton goods, Boston being headquarters for the whole of the England cotton manufacturing region. The stocks of domestics burned up, must have been large, but happily there is reason to believe it will be much less in the aggregate than was at first supposed, the fact being that most of the leading houses drew daily from the mills, and had no need to carry large stocks in store. This accounts for the comparatively light losses reported elsewhere in our despatches by the heaviest dry goods houses. New York shared with Boston in the work of supplying the West, yet many of the goods sold in New York were shipped direct from Boston.

Woollens are affected in the same way as cotton goods, but to a less extent.

Next in importance is the trade in leather, boots and shoes. Boston transacted nearly the whole of the hide trade with South America, besides receiving largely from the West. She was also the depot for boots and shoes, but it is probable that the loss in this direction is not so great as generally supposed. Not only are the manufactures at suburban points held in stock where made, and shipped to Boston generally against daily sales; but the manufacturing season is over for the year, and the bulk of the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston was already made to the West; so that stocks were relatively light.

Boston was also headquarters for East India goods—jute, manilla, &c.—for shelf hardware, wholesale millinery, notions, wholesale groceries, rubber goods, and fine paper stock. For all of these lines, the stocks of the United States have been materially reduced by the fire.

Boston has not lost heavily in provisions, as the bulk of the shipments of the United States, to Europe, are made through New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Neither has she lost heavily on grain, her business in that direction being principally in the direction of supplying the wants of a portion of New England. But, in the export of flour, that city was building up a large trade, and it is probable that she held large stocks, though we have not at hand any figures that will give the number of brls of flour in that city on Saturday last.

[For despatches received up to 3 p. m. yesterday, see Second Page.]

Obituary.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Charles Folsom, for many years Librarian at Harvard, also at the Athenæum, died yesterday in Cambridge, aged 77.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Colonel Henry M. Baker, formerly of Meagher's Irish Brigade, died in Jersey City on Thursday night.

POSTSCRIPT.

3:30 A. M.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Additional Particulars of the Great Calamity.

Losses to the Underwriters Cannot Now be Estimated.

Most of the Old and Well-Known Companies Will Pay in Full.

The Fire Has Again Broken Out and Rages Violently.

The City Without Gas.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—10:30 p. m.—The fire was got well under control a little after mid-day, and has not extended since. The following are the general boundaries of the conflagration: The whole length and both sides of Summer street across Federal and nearly down to Drake's Wharf, and thence in nearly a direct line to Fort Hill, along Hamilton and Battery-March to Kilby street, as far as Lindall and Central streets, and from Milk to Summer, on Washington street. Within these boundaries, an area of nearly seventy acres, every building is consumed.

Chicago proffers, by telegraph, sympathy and aid.

Fire-engines, by special train from New York, arrived this morning.

The loss is now estimated at between eighty and ninety millions of dollars, and the insurance at ten to twelve millions. A good many persons were injured, and several killed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Tribune* has the following special:

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The fire commenced with great fury. Before a mere handful of spectators had reached the spot at the corner of Sumner and Kingston streets enormous volumes of smoke and flame were issuing from the rear of the structure. This was surmounted by the inevitable and dangerous Mansard roof, fatally overtopping all the surrounding buildings. Soon the flames began to extend through the story under the roof, and there was not a solitary engine or hose carriage on the ground. The flames were bursting from the rear and lower stories of the building. In less than twenty minutes the entire broad front, extending 100 feet along Kingston street, was covered with flame. The Summer street front was at once in the same condition. The intensity of the heat from the fire on Summer street was so great, that the firemen were driven from the neighborhood. Then to complete the trouble sprang up a strong wind from the northwest. The fire began to sweep through Summer and Kingston streets. The large block at the corner of Summer and Otis streets took fire. In thirty minutes more the flames were raging from the roofs, and along the walls of the immense buildings. The gale naturally increased until it blew almost a hurricane, and the fire had things almost entirely its own way. It is impossible to describe the impetuosity with which the element swept from story to story, from roof to roof, from one long range of buildings to another. The firemen, however courageous, were driven perforce from their stations. The heat was really extraordinary. Some notion of its intensity may be gained when it is stated that solid granite walls, iron doors and shutters melted before it as if they were of lead. The building in which the fire originated was occupied in part by Messrs. Young & Co., as a manufactory of hoopskirts, giving employment to 100 or 200 men. Here were Damon, Temple & Co., dealers in furnishing goods. The fire spread in three different directions. In the first, it communicated to the adjoining block on Summer street. It then crossed Summer street to the opposite block, and then across Kingston street in the opposite direction. The adjoining building was occupied by Sawyer, Mansfield & Co., dry goods importers; Eager, Bartlett & Co., woollen goods; O. B. North & Son, hats, caps, and furs. The next was Farley, Ammidon & Co., dry goods jobbers; Rhodes & Ripley, wholesale clothing. The next opposite the above was occupied by Wheeler & Elias, dealers in trimmings; Harding Bros. & Co.; G. P. Ide & Co.; Carter & Co. From these buildings diagonally across the square there was a stone block occupied by Smith, Rich & Carson and George M. Glazie, dealers in corsets and knit goods. Speedily these buildings were beyond any possible chance of preservation, and they were abandoned to burn at will by the firemen, who now directed their labors to check, if possible, the further progress of the flames, which were sweeping everything before them in every direction. At the corner of Otis and Summer streets stood the Everett Block, a large structure of granite, and owned by the estate of the late Mr. Everett. This included numbers 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, and 62 Summer street, occupied by D. Lyons & Co., West Bros. & Dreyfus, Phillips & Shipman, C. E. King & Co., and Marr Bros., the upper floors being used mostly as offices. At about 9 o'clock the flames caught in the roof of this building. The steamers poured their great streams upon it, but scarcely any water could be thrown to the lofty roof. A line of hosemen was sent up the side to combat the flames, but to no purpose, the fire steadily working its way up both sides of Summer street.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning there was no abatement in the fury of the fire. All the buildings of the Everett Block had been burned in rapid succession. They were occupied by A. Folsom & Sons, oil cloth goods, and Butler & Co., hat goods, Eugene Chapin, commission merchant. The Granite Block was occupied by Morse, Hammond & Co., hosiery and gloves; Stiles, Beal & Howes, wholesale clothing; A. Kliven & Co., hats and furs; Streeter Bros., hat manufacturers; Wyman & Ashley, linens; Ewing, Wise & Fuller, linens; Roswell, leaner; Potter & Co., clothing.

On Arch street the fire broke out anew in the fancy goods store of Hawley, Folsom & Martin. This was fully a dozen doors below where the fire on Summer street was then raging, and in ten minutes the whole building was in flames. Upon each side of Arch street, up and down, the fire spread, consuming the stores of Thomas Kelley & Co., D. M. Hogdon, Marsh Bros., Pierce & Co., and Miner, Beal & Hackett, which were all speedily reduced to ruins. The fire now crossed Arch street, which is a narrow one, and rushed toward Washington street, taking in its course the stores of H. Lane & Co., Brett & Co., wholesale clothing; E. F. Messenger & Co., dry goods; Edgerton & Gilman, dining rooms; Chaffee & Whitney, sewing silk; Lee, Tweedy & Co., dry goods; Lewis, Brown & Co., kid gloves; Mareau & Co., commission merchants; Leavy, Foster & Bowman, agents for the Canton Silk Mills, Kettle & Jones; Bowe, Tucker & Co.; Porter Bros.; and Nichols & Co.

At 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, the buildings, so far as could be ascertained, burned at the end of Summer street, near its junction with Bedford street, are Hoyer Bros., importers of fancy goods; Gilbert Lovejoy, & Co., woollens; John Bottler & Co., gloves.

Winthrop square was the very heart of the great wholesale trade of Boston. It consisted altogether of very elegant and costly buildings. Here were the great firms of James M. Beebe & Co., Stewart & Co., Anderson, Heath & Co., and some forty or fifty others, which at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning were nothing but a mass of ruins. There were a good many private houses in Kingston street, which were destroyed. In Lincoln, Essex, South, and Federal streets, there many small buildings, occupied by small families, all which are destroyed, leaving hundreds of families destitute. The large block on the eastern corner of Summer and Lincoln streets was soon destroyed. In this building were S. C. Judson & Co., and A. Pratt & Co. The west side of Federal street, down to the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad depot, including the depot were burned.

At 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the buildings on Rowe's Wharf used as rag stores, were burned. One vessel was burned at Robbin's Wharf, with great quantities of lumber, and the Hartford & Erie Railroad Wharf. The west side of Purchase street, from Summer to High street, was burned, as also the east side of the same street. Here the sidewalks were blocked up by the bulky goods of the many poor people, who had saved but little of their property, over which they were standing guard. Here too, many persons were running frantically about, vainly endeavoring to find the means of conveying their effects to a place of safety. In Broad street the larger firms had out their teams, and many of them carried away heavy loads. In some cases oxen were used, as well as hand-carts and wheelbarrows. All these resources, however, were inadequate to meet the demand. The doors and windows of endangered stores were broken open, and valuable books and papers were taken away by the owners. The safes, in many cases, were taken out and carried off. The crowd in general made way for persons engaged in removing property, and cheerfully rendered what assistance was possible. When the buildings were threatened, the owners in most cases seemed undetermined what course to pursue.

In Washington street men with ledgers and other account books rushed into the stores, asking for leave to deposit the only records of immense business transactions for safe-keeping. In every direction carriages were flying with books and papers which the owners were anxious to convey as far from the flames as possible. In the yard of the English High School were stacked boxes and packages of merchandise. At the lower part of Essex street was a crowd of men, women, and children, bearing trunks, furniture, and clothing, while a large number of wagons passed up the street with loads of household goods, the property of those who had been burned out Kingston street.

The adjoining streets.—When the flames approached Washington street, there was a general demand for all sorts of vehicles to carry property to a place of safety. Many loads were piled into horse-cars, which were pulled out of danger by a score or two of men. It may show the rapidity with which the flames advanced to state that ere the fire had been in progress hours, the proprietors of the *Transcript*, *Journal*, *Post*, and *Globe*, had begun to make preparation for the removal of material. Everything portable was sent down to the lower floor, ready to be carried away in a moment. On Milk street, from Washington to Devonshire street, almost all the prominent firms have been burned out or dislodged by explosions.

The following are the banks destroyed: National Bank of North America, National Revere Bank, Continental Bank, Emigrant's Savings Bank.

The fire has ravaged the following streets: Milk, Pearl, Devonshire, Federal, Arch, Franklin, High, Morton, Place, Congress.

It is useless at present to attempt to estimate the loss. Many men reputed to be rich must be reduced to poverty. Boston will rely, and not in vain, upon a helping hand from her sister cities. The terrible feature of this disaster is the enormous amount of valuable property which has been destroyed. In this respect the fire to-day has never been equalled, and not even by the similar catastrophe at Chicago. It began in the very centre of the wholesale business section of the city, and hundreds of the finest business edifices in the country have been destroyed. In the general ruin banks and mercantile and manufacturing houses have fallen. The ground which they occupied is not less than two hundred acres in area. Thousands of clerks, workingmen, girls, and workingwomen are thrown out of employment, and the individual suffering is already very great. There are those who estimate the loss at $300,000,000, without making any account of individual losses. The area covered and blasted by the fire embraces the entire district bounded by Washington street on the west, and the wharves on the east, and from State street on the north to the Hartford & Erie depot on the south, including such well-known and prominent streets as Summer, Franklin, Milk, Federal, Congress, Pearl, Water, Broad, High, Kingston, Kilber, Devonshire, and many others.

The banks thus far destroyed are the Bank of North America, the Revere, the Continental, the Mt. Vernon National, and the Emigrant Savings Bank. The only newspaper office destroyed is that of the daily *Transcript*, although the offices of the *Traveller* and *Post* are badly damaged. A wild excitement exists among all classes of the community. The streets are packed with people. Thousands have come in from the adjoining towns. Religious services are suspended in all the churches. Every precaution is taken to protect the property which has been saved. Besides the military of the city, and a battalion of marines from the navy-yard engaged in guarding property, the police force from Providence, and even from New York, are here for the purpose of guarding against thieves. With such the station-houses are already filled. All the surrounding towns have sent in their fire engines, and these have also arrived from Portland, Me., Portsmouth, N. H., and Providence, R. I. The common has been converted into a great stoneyard, and there may be seen piles of dry goods, clothing, manufactures, and every conceivable kind of property. The popular excitement amounts almost to a frenzy, and was exhibited in all parts of the city, and more especially in the vicinity of the flames. All is consternation. All classes are bewailing their misfortune. It is a matter of congratulation that by extraordinary efforts the new building for the Post Office has been saved, and now, at 5 o'clock p. m., we may feel that the progress of the fire has been finally checked, and that it has been confined to the limits of the district east of Washington street and south of Broad street. The wind is blowing fresh from the southwest, confining the flames to the original burnt district. No further damage is apprehended. Dwelling houses have wonderfully escaped. The only buildings of this description burned are several blocks of old structures or rookeries on Purchase and Oliver streets, and at the lower part of Summer and Broad streets. These, however, were occupied by poor laboring people, who had not much. They have lost all, and are suffering not a little.

BOSTON, 1:30 p. m.—It is now confidently believed that the fire is under control. The loss, if no more buildings are burned, will not fall short of $200,000,000, and will, perhaps, exceed that figure fifty millions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 3 p. m.

General A. Stager:

At 2 o'clock the fire was considered under control. The loss of property has been great, but I have no data on which to base an opinion as to the amount. I notice in messages passing several estimates of $250,000,000.

By the blowing up of buildings in the vicinity, our main office has escaped. If we are able to get back to it to-morrow, even for the purpose of delivery, our business will be greatly facilitated. Few people have been made homeless compared with Chicago, and, although a large number have lost all, I think none will be without shelter or food many hours.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—6:30 p. m.

General Stager, Chicago:

It is very difficult to obtain frequent and reliable news, on account of the immense business, and severe duties of all our officers and men there. We are assured the fire is fully under control, and have reason to believe it has not extended since my message of 1:30 this p. m.

CHANDLER.

P. S.—LATER—7 p. m.—The fire is quelled, and arrangements are being made to re-occupy our abandoned main office, in State street.

CHANDLER.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—2 p. m.—The fire is now believed to be under control. The Old South Church was not burned. The *Transcript* office is destroyed, and the office of the Boston *Post* is badly damaged.

INSURANCE.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 10.—There has been great excitement here all day over the Boston fire. In insurance circles there was at first great anxiety felt. When the officers obtained a correct report of the fire limits, and had examined their books, there was at once a feeling of relief, as the losses were not so great as had been anticipated. Every company here will go through in safety, but many who were depending upon their January dividends will suffer a great disappointment. The Connecticut Company loses the least, and will pay every dollar out of their surplus. The National's losses are $125,000, and its surplus $110,000. The Orient loses $150,000, and has a surplus of just about that amount. The Phœnix Insurance Company will, to-morrow, issue the following circular to their agents:

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

To Agents of the Company:

GENTLEMEN: We have advices from our agents in Boston, which are confirmed by the records at this office, that our policies in the burnt district will not exceed $500,000. Our net assets after deducting all liabilities previous to the fire are upwards of $1,400,000.

(Signed) H. KELLOGG, President.

It is probable that the loss will be much less than the aggregate of policies, as large stocks of goods were removed.

The Hartford company has issued the following circular to its agents:

Our entire amount at risk in the burnt district and vicinity is $600,000. From the latest information received, our probable loss is about $300,000. The old Hartford has $2,855,000 assets, and will meet its engagements promptly, as it did at Chicago.

(Signed) GEORGE L. CHASE, President.

WORDS OF SYMPATHY.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Mayor Moffatt has called a meeting to-morrow morning to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Boston.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 10.—Never since the Chicago fire has Peoria been so excited as to-night. The streets are thronged with anxious inquirers, and the newspaper and telegraph offices are besieged by crowds clamoring for news. The *Transcript* struck off extras at 6 o'cl[illegible] were picked up greedily.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—T[illegible] fire creates great excitem[illegible] the newspaper offices, waiti[illegible]

Only two insurance com[illegible] the "Amazon" and the "[illegible] surance risks in Boston. T[illegible] developed.

Several bankers have recei[illegible] their New York partners t[illegible] morrow, and to look out f[illegible] bankers here are telegraphin[illegible] to collect loans due. Other bank[illegible] opinion that there is no danger of [illegible]

The Common Council meets to-m[illegible] relief if needed. They will send a [illegible] mittee, composed of the Mayor and [illegible] to offer aid, with power to draw on the [illegible]

Mayor Davis has just telegraphed [illegible] Gaston, of Boston, tendering the [illegible] Cincinnati, and asks for a telegram of the prob[illegible] able loss and the number of persons [illegible] less.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—The intelligence of the great conflagration in Boston has [illegible] excitement in this city. Mayor [illegible] issued a call for a meeting of citizens [illegible] to consider means tending to the [illegible] sufferers.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Indian Raids on the Upper Mi[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—General Sheri[illegible] graphs to the War Department that ab[illegible] Indians, from the Grand River and Ch[illegible] Agencies, attacked a post at the Northern [illegible] Railroad crossing of the Missouri River, [illegible] 4th inst., but all were driven off with[illegible] culty. No loss was sustained.

MARRIED.

BURNHAM—THOMPSON—In Denver, [illegible] St. John's Church (Episcopal), by the Rev. J. [illegible] of Hartford, Ct., Thomas H. Burnham, and [illegible] Thompson, both of Chicago.

MORTIER—Of diphtheria croup, in this city, [illegible] 10, 1872, Willie E. B. Mortier, son of Edward [illegible] aged 2 years.

Funeral Monday at 1 p. m., to Calvary Ce[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & C[illegible]

THE ENTIRE FIXTURES AND FURNIT[illegible] OF THE Imperial Restaura[illegible] TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On Monday, Nov. 11, at 10 o'cl[illegible] AT THE RESTAURANT, 51 South Canal-[illegible]

We shall sell, without reserve, for cash, the [illegible] tures, &c., consisting of Silver-Plated W[illegible] Glassware, China Ware, Table Cutlery, Table [illegible] bles, Chairs, Cooking Range, Kitchen Utensils, [illegible] Show Cases, with a large lot of Wines and Liquors. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

102 FINE LO[illegible] IN AUSTIN, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTI[illegible] On the Grounds, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. [illegible]

A special train will leave Wells-st. depot at [illegible]

10 Lots fronting on Central[illegible]
47 Lots fronting on Pine-st.
30 Lots fronting on Walnut[illegible]
15 Lots fronting on Madison[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.

The Political Fight Being Ov[illegible] Business is in order, and of pr[illegible] importance to Retailers of Boots & Shoe[illegible] Is the large Catalogue Sale of [illegible] good an assortment of MEN[illegible] BOYS', and YOUTH'S, WOMEN[illegible] MISSES', and CHILDREN'S w[illegible] as can be found anywhere. Sale Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Nov. 14, At 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at Au[illegible] tion, in addition to a line of KN[illegible] GOODS, HOSIERY, and NOTION[illegible] the finest stock of Decorated China Ware and Toy[illegible] FANCY GOODS AND GAMES, Yet offered this season. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER. Three Sales In One! DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, PIECE GOODS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOL HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC, ETC, AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. Also splendid line of Carpets and Oilcloths. Sale of Boots and Shoes will commence at 12 o'clock. SALE POSITIVE. We have liberal advances on these goods, and they will be closed. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO. Special Sale of Boots & Shoes Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock. A large lot of Ladies, Misses, and Boys Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers, Arctics, Slippers, etc. This is a desirable lot of goods for the trade. HARRISON & Co., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Large Trade Sale of Chromos ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1872, At 10 o'clock. A large assortment of fine and medium Chromos, in all styles of frames, to the trade. Sold singly and in lots to suit purchasers. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

VOLUME 26.

PHI[illegible] OFF[illegible] PENNSYLV[illegible] We come out of [illegible] $[illegible]

PHI[illegible] OFF[illegible] AMERICAN [illegible] A solid Million [illegible] Fire Associ[illegible] INCORP[illegible] Assets, - - [illegible] NO LOSS Policies in these [illegible] W. H. CU[illegible] 120 [illegible]

RELIABLE INSURA[illegible] NORTH MISSOURI FIRE INSURANCE [illegible] Assets Over $900,000 ALLEMANI[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE [illegible] Of Pittsburgh, P[illegible] CASH ASSETS, NEARLY $30[illegible]

The following telegrams explain the[illegible] "MACON, Mo., Nov. 10 "H. S. TIFFANY & CO., General Ag[illegible] cago: "The 'NORTH MISSOURI' is no[illegible] by the Boston fire. "A. LARRABEE, [illegible] "PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 1[illegible] "'ALLEMANIA' has no loss in Bos[illegible] "C. F. HERROSEE[illegible]

Policies issued in the abov[illegible] ling and reliable Compan[illegible] fair and equitable rates. A[illegible] H. S. TIFFANY & [illegible] GENERAL AGENTS Office, 156 & 158 La Salle-st., [illegible]

ESTABLISHED BY [illegible] ROYAL CHART[illegible] A. D. 1720 London Assurance Corpor[illegible] LONDON, Total Funds, Gold, - $13,23[illegible] Fire Assets, Gold, - - - 5,06[illegible]

This Corporation offers complete indemnity to [illegible] bring the protection of the best insurance. Its age of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-T[illegible] and its immense accumulation of assets, are [illegible] guaranty of the security offered by its policies. The Corporation commenced doing busin[illegible] country in the summer of the present year, and [illegible] pointed the undersigned its attorney and age[illegible] State of Illinois. Policies issued at the Chicago office, 3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK. GEORGE C. CLARKE, A[illegible]

BREWER[illegible] INSURANCE CO[illegible] OF MILWAUKEE, WIS. CASH ASSETS, NOV. 1, $377,[illegible]

LANCASTE[illegible] FIRE INS. CO. CAPITAL & ASSETS, $325,0[illegible] These Companies lose but l[illegible] Boston, and that little will be[illegible] IN FULL! PORK, GRAIN, BUILDING[illegible] Merchandise of all kinds insu[illegible] fair rates. E. E. RYAN & [illegible] INSURANCE AGENT[illegible] 23 South Canal[illegible]